J. M. Morehead

NORTH CAROLINA TELEGRAPH.

"BE JUST AND FEAR NOT! LET ALL THE ENDS THOU AIM'ST AT BE THY COUNTRY'S, THY GOD'S AND TRUTH'S."

VOLUME 2. | GOLDSBORO', N. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1850. | NUMBER 23.

THE TELEGRAPH.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY

W. F. S. ALSTON, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.

THE NORTH CAROLINA TELEGRAPH will be sent to Subscribers at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance. Two Dollars and a half if payment be delayed three months, and Three Dollars at the end of the year. These Terms will be inviolably adhered to.

Advertisements.

1 square, 1st time,	$1 00	3 squares, 1 year $20
For each continuance,	25	Half column, " 50
1 square, 1 year,	8 00	One column, " 85
2 squares, 1 year,	15 00	

☞ Letters on business, and all communications intended for publication, must be *post paid*.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHARLES J. NELSON,

COACH MAKER,

Respectfully informs his fellow citizens of Wayne and the adjoining Counties, that he has recently enlarged his business—considerably increased his former stock, and thereby has proportionably increased his facilities for the prompt and faithful performance of all jobs committed to his care, as

Carriage Maker and general Trimmer, Undertaker, and Harness dealer.

Also, Blacksmith Work, in all its various branches.

He has selected his workmen with a view to their skill, competency and industrious habits, and as he usually superintends his whole business in person, and hoping to be able to give general satisfaction, he earnestly solicits a share of public patronage. He occupies the old stand in Waynesboro'. Nov. 23—5 1y.

BLACKSMITH SHOP.

The undersigned having secured the services of an excellent Blacksmith, and rented the Shop, near Messrs. Summerlin and Hamlet's livery stables, is prepared to Shoe Horses, and do all other kind of work in his line of buisness.

Feb. 7, 1850.—15. F. J. COX.

F. L. CASTEX,

Merchant Tailor,

WAYNESBORO' N. C.

HAS just received and is now opening, a superb assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

embracing every article worn by gentlemen, to which he respectfully invites the attention of the public.

Among his articles may be found Cloaks, Wrappers, Frock and Dress Coats, Vests, Pantaloons, Cassimers, Fine dress Shirts, Under shirts, &c.

His agent, at Goldsboro' Mr. STEPHEN D. PHILLIPS has a portion of the above mentioned stock for sale.

A call is all they ask, as they feel satisfied they can sell as cheap as can be purchased elsewhere.

To House Builders and others.

THE subscriber has on hand, finished and finishing, 5,500 lights of Sash, and 617 feet of Window Blinds, which can be bought very low for Cash.

He also continues to make Coffins, at the shortest notice, and on terms that shall be satisfactory.

ALONZO J. WILLIS.

NewBerne, February 18, 1850. 17

$75 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, living in Duplin County, on the 2nd of January, 1848, a negro boy by the name of ISAAC, about 34 years of age, dark complexion, 6 feet 1 or 2 inches high, and quick spoken *He* is supposed to be lurking about the neighborhood of Falling Creek and Mill Creek, in the counties of Wayne and Johnston, where he has a wife living at David Cogdell's. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, in Duplin county, or lodged in any jail in the State, so that I can get him again.

THEOPHILUS BARFIELD.

Duplin, Feb. 4, 1850. 15—

FASHIONABLE

CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

H. BOLTON,

NO. 231, BALTIMORE STREET,

(Second door West of Charles street, South side,)

BALTIMORE,

Where a complete assortment of

MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING,

Made up in the most fashionable style, may always be found Also, a fine assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings,

Which he will make up to order, at the shortest notice, and in the latest styles, at very reduced prices, FOR CASH. ☞ Clothing warranted to fit.

☞ ON THE SECOND FLOOR, will be found a large stock of CLOTHING, always on hand, suitable for the Country Trade, as low as they can be bought in the United States. 13 1y.

A Fresh Supply.

5 bbls. of Hiram Smith's best brand Flour;
10 " extra Canal Flour;
10 half " " "
50 bbls. Fayetteville superfine, and ⅌;
100 lbs. of superior dried Beef;
6 boxes Soda Crackers;
6 " Sugar "
6 " Pie Nic;
6 " Sperm Candles, (lower than can be had north.
6 " Adamantine, 5s and 6s. Low for Cash at Wilmington, March 16. GEO. H. KELLEY'S

POETICAL.

Ballad of the Tempest.

We were crowded in the cabin,
Not a soul would dare to sleep—
It was midnight on the waters,
And the storm was on the deep.

'Tis a fearful thing in winter
To be shattered in the blast,
And hear the rattling trumpet
Thunder—"Cut away the mast!"

So we shuddered there in silence—
For the stoutest held his breath—
While the hungry sea was roaring,
And the breakers talked with Death!

As thus we sat in darkness,
Each one busy in his prayers,
"We are lost!" the captain shouted,
As he staggered down the stairs.

But his little daughter whispered,
As she took his icy hand,
"Isn't God upon the ocean,
Just the same as on the land?"

Then he kissed the little maiden,
And we spoke in better cheer,
And we anchored safe in harbor,
When the morn was shining clear.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REVOLUTIONARY ANECDOTE.

The following curious incident which occurred during revolutionary war, shows that if the use of tobacco has shortened the lives of many, a tobacco box once saved the life of a stout soldier:

At the ever memorable battle of Bennington, there stood in the ranks a New Hampshire militia man, by the name Jonathan Wheeler. This Jonathan was a man of Herculean strength, with red, bushy hair, a peculiar squint of the eye, and fighting propensities strongly developed; he was, moreover, a dead shot, cool, deliberate and calculating. He was prepared for action; in his cartridge-box were twenty four rounds of ball cartridges; in his canteen, a pint of potatoe whiskey; in his breeches pocket an iron tobacco box of ample dimensions, which had once belonged to his grandfather, old Adonijah Wheeler, of Scatacquog. When the heat of the battle was over, and old Jonathan found time to take a quid of the tranquilizing weed, upon drawing the box from his pocket, he found with astonishment unutterable, the indentation of a musket ball upon the lid. His trusty box had received the charge of some sharp shooter, and in all probability prolonged the life of as brave a fellow as ever swung a knapsack!

GREAT DOG FIGHT.

"Oh, pa, I just seed one of the worstest dog fights as ever was seen or hearn tell on in the world."

"Well, Cimon, my boy, how was it?"

"Well, there was one great big black dog with white ears, and a brass collar, and one little black green dog, what hadn't no man with him, and ——"

"Come, come, Cimon, don't talk so fast, you get everything all mixed up; stop and take breath a moment, and not blow so like a porpoise."

"Well, I want to tell you how one dog with the white ears, got on one side of the meetinghouse, and the meetinghouse with the yaller dog! no no, I mean one meetinghouse with the yaller green ears got on one side of the dog and the other he! no, no, the white dog with the yaller ears, he gin yelp at the other meeting-house, and the other, the other dog, dog—O dad, I'm gin out; there wasn't no dog at all!"

THE POOR BOY'S COLLEGE.

"The printing office," says the New York Globe, "has indeed proved a better college to many a poor boy—has graduated more useful and conspicuous members of society—has matured more intellect, and turned it into practical, useful channels; awakened more mind, generated more active and elevated thought—than any of the literary colleges of the country. How many a drone has passed through these colleges, with no tangible proof of his fitness other than his inanimate piece of parchment, himself more inanimate than his leathern diploma? There is something in the very atmosphere of a printing office calculated to awaken the mind and inspire a thirst for knowledge. A boy who commences in such a school will have his talents brought out; if he has no mind to be drawn out, the boy himself will be driven out."

☞ The Militia officers are the proudest men in the world we always believed, and the following anecdote goes far to prove that their humility is occasionally imitated, as well in its preceptive sense:

"Cuff," said one of these dignitaries to a negro at his side, as he prepared to swallow his fifth glass. "Cuff you're a good, honest fellow, and I like to compliment a man wat's lived an honest life if he is black—you shall take a glass o' sumthin to drink with me, eh!" "Well captain," replied Cuff, wiping his mouth with the nether end of his shining coat sleeve. "I'se berry dry, so I won't be ugly 'bout it. Some niggers is too proud to drink wid a mullishy ossifer—but I tink a mullishy ossifer—when he's sober—is jis as good as a nigger—specially if *de nigger's dry*."

SPEECH OF

EDWARD STANLY, of N. C.,

DELIVERED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, MARCH 6, 1850.

This hour rule, Mr. Chairman, compels us to economize time very closely, and consolidate ideas as much as possible. I will try and do so, that I may not write out any thing more than I shall say.

I wish to say a few plain things in a plain way, I wish to say a little for Buncombe—not only the western but the eastern Buncombe, which I represent; and, if honorable gentlemen are not desirous to hear this, I advise them to take themselves, on this rainy day, to a more comfortable place than this. I intend most of what I say for my constituents. I have not spoken before, because I thought when matters of such vast magnitude were involved, we ought to wait and hear what the people at home have to say of them. Now, I feel prepared not merely to express my opinions, but those also of my honest constituents. I hope to say nothing offensive to any gentleman. Certainly, I have no desire. I shall most carefully avoid to strike the first blow. If I am assailed, I must take care of myself in the best way I may. And now to come right at it.

I have heard a great deal said here, and read much recently, of "encroachment on the South—aggressions on the South;" and, though I know we have cause in some respects to complain of the conduct of our northern people, I cannot include the whole North in the just censure due to the conduct of the aggressors. I have attentively watched the debate here and in the Senate. I have looked at the party newspapers of the day, and I have been brought to the settled belief, (on conviction, that much of the hue and cry is caused by a malignant wish to embarrass the Administration, and to build up the party whom the people hurled from power in November, 1848. Many of the speeches here, relative to the admission of California, are marked by unkind allusion to the President, and sometimes improper and furious, though feeble, aspersions as to his motives.

It seemed to me that if gentlemen, from the South especially, believed our peculiar institutions were in danger, they would desire to produce harmony of feeling, to speak calmly as to brethren in the midst of a common danger; that they would try and produce united action. But instead of manifesting such a disposition, the Administration is ruthlessly assailed, and the Whig party fiercely denounced. For examples of these party speeches, I refer to that of the gentleman from Mississippi, (Mr. Brown,) and of the gentleman from Maryland, (Mr. McLane,) who on this matter made a party speech, and tried, as he did before the House was organized, to blow his boatswain's whistle and pipe all hands on his side to duty. There were other speeches of a like character. I want to show this agitation, this attempt to excite alarm, is now, as it was last summer in the southern States, for party purposes. I believe I can show it.

In 1837, when Mr. Van Buren was President, an abolition petition, presented by a gentleman from Vermont, I think, produced a great tumult here. A southern meeting was held in a committee-room down stairs. Patton's resolution, which rejected abolition petitions, was the fruit of that meeting. Presenting this petition was one of Mr. Calhoun's "encroachments." Mr. Van Buren's friends found it necessary to sustain him, as a "northern man with southern principles," and then he made this abolition excitement the platform for his election to the Presidency. In vain did the Whigs at that time warn the southern country he would be a traitor; that his past life had shown he was unsound upon the question of slavery. No matter what should be the consequence to the South, his game was to be played. In 1838, when Mr. Woodbury was in Van Buren's cabinet, and was engaged in that interesting correspondence to his sub-treasurers, Mr. Atherton, of New Hampshire, who was called the prince of humbugs, introduced his wooden nutmeg, doughfaced, chivalry resolutions; a caucus was held in which southern Van Buren Democrats sat side by side *with the worst anti-slavery men*; from which secret caucus all the southern Whigs were excluded; and these resolutions, then denounced as Janusfaced and double-meaning were the hybrid offspring of that caucus. These resolutions, were to quiet agitation. I denounced them, and refused to vote for them, and I was sustained at home. They were also denounced, if I mistake not, by other southern gentlemen, as betraying the South.

When General Harrison was nominated, he was denounced as an Abolitionist. Mr. Clay was an Abolitionist; and Mr. Van Buren's doughfaces were the friends and "allies of the South." I hope the race of doughfaces is extinct. They were a miserable set of beings,—mere puppets of Van Buren—anti-slavery men at home, allies of the South here. Now and then, one is alive, mourning for the lost spoils, and editing a paper that tries to alarm the South by the old song of 1838, "The Whigs are Abolitionists." Once we were told, there were no Democratic Abolitionists at the North. Now how changed! Even in the Senate, a member of that body (Mr. Clemens, of Alabama, on the 17th January, 1850) said:

"I said the people of the South had been heretofore laboring under the delusion that the northern Democrats were their friends. I said it was a delusion, and I was glad to have an opportunity of explaining it to them. *God deliver me from such friends as the northern Democrats! I would rather trust northern Whigs to day.* They commenced the game earlier, and have not to go so far as to get in a proper position. Look at the resolutions of Democratic legislatures and the messages of Democratic governors, and the resolutions adopted by Democratic conventions, and then tell me about northern Democrats being the friends of the South."

Mr. Calhoun too, thinks all the northern people are "more or less hostile to us." Sir, I will not admit that either of the great parties of the North, as such, are hostile to the South. Some members of each are hostile—are fanatical—but the great body of both parties at the North, I cannot believe, are traitors to the Constitution and the Union.—And, sir, it affords me pleasure to say, that when I hear bold and manly speeches, such as those made by the gentlemen from Illinois (Mr. Bissell) and from Indiana (Mr. Fitch,) I honor their intrepidity—I feel that the Union is safe. The time has passed I hope, when I can be unjust to a patriot, because he differs with me in political opinions. My intercourse with members of the Democratic party in my own State Legislature removed many prejudices—my intercourse with gentlemen of that party here has proved that many of them are true to the Union; and upon such questions as those now under discussion here, I shall be proud to be allowed to tender them the right hand of fellowship, and to acknowledge them as worthy laborers in a common cause. But I speak not here of the doughfaces—the men who, for party purposes, agitate the country, that they may win the spoils of office. I had rather meet Abolitionists here than such men—if they can be called so.

No; I would say, with a slight alteration of one of Canning's verses:

"Give me the avowed, erect and manly foe;
Open, I can meet, perhaps may turn his blow;
But of all the plagues, great Heaven, thy wrath can send,
Save, oh save me from a *doughface* friend!"

But, sir, to pursue my argument. In proof of the charge I make, that there is a desire to produce agitation for party purposes, I beg attention to a short extract from the "*Union*" newspaper (Democratic) of this city. I call the attention of my honest Democratic colleagues to this. In the "*Union*" of February 14, 1850, I find the following:

"*The southern Whigs have proved themselves to be the worst enemies of the South and of southern institutions. But the present is no time for crimination and recrimination. Let the patriots of all parties*," &c.

"No time for crimination?" Then why deal in it? "Patriots of all parties?" But as the *northern* Whigs are ceaselessly denounced as Abolitionists, and the *southern* Whigs "*enemies* of the South," who are the "all parties?" Those, I suppose, who vote for the "regular nominees of the Democratic party!"

My Democratic colleagues, I know, cannot justify such conduct. I will not descend to recrimination; but what an argument! If the whole North are hostile to the South, and if the southern Whigs are "the worst enemies of the South and southern institutions," what are to become of those southern States in which the Whigs have a majority?

Besides this extract, just quoted, there are others of like character—one of which was read to us yesterday, by the gentleman from Florida, (Mr. Cabell.)

In the *Union* of February 28, 1850, in the leading editorial article, we are told: "The alliance of northern Abolition-Federalists, and Southern slaveholding Whigs, has attempted to prostrate the Democratic party of the North, who stood for half a century firmly by the compromises of the Constitution, which protected southern institutions, and it has succeeded in compelling the northern Democracy to *modify its position in relation to the institutions and interests of the South*."

No "time for crimination?" And the northern Democracy has "modified its position." How? By alliance with the Abolitionists? There are other charges of like character in this and other papers, which I have no time to read.

Sir, is this no proof of the design to agitate for party effect? It proves that now, as in 1838, it is, what my colleage from the Buncombe district called it, "a game." In his speech, in 1844, my colleage, (Mr. Clingman,) as reported in the Appendix to the Congressional Globe, 28th Congress, 1st session, referred to the "fact that although there were near eighty democractic members from the free States in the House of Representatives, only thirteen, 'with all possible coaxing,' voted for the rule. How is it with the southern wing of the party?—Its members make most vehement speeches in favor of the rule; declare that the Union will be dissolved if it is abolished; and charge as high treason all opposition to it. They are especially vehement in their denunciation of me, and desire to make the impression that its loss, if it should be rejected, is mainly to be attributed to my speech against it.

* * * * * * *

"The game which they have been playing off is seen through by every body here, and it is getting to be understood in the country."

Just as the game which the Bobadils are playing off now is understood, and I adopt the language of my colleage in what follows: "I think it was true of the party to whom it was applied then, in 1844, and especially true now, of those of the South who wish *disorder should reign*, and of the one-idea fanatical Wilmot proviso men of the North. Hear these words: "The game which they have been playing off is seen through by everybody here, and it is getting to be understood in the country. There was a time when gentlemen, by giving themselves airs and talking largely of southern rights in connexion with this subject, were able to give themselves consequence at home. But that day has passed. Its mock tragedy has degenerated into downright farce, and nobody will be humbugged much longer in this way. But the matter is important in one respect. Nothing could more fully show the utter profligacy of the party, its total want of all principle, than the course of its northern and southern wings on this question. They hope, however, by thus spreading their nets to drag in votes in both sections of the Union, and thereby get into power."

Yes, sir, there's the true secret of this agitation: "get into power"—"to the victors belong the spoils"—a there to democratic nominations, even for doorkeeper, or the Granite doughfaces will let the Union be dissolved.

I concur in what my colleague said of this agitation in 1844, and especially in a note to his speech, in which he says, that, "a certain prominent southern politician, seeing that his course had rendered him unpopular generally, seized upon this question to create excitement between the North and the South, and unite the South thereby into a political party, of which he expected to be the head. There are also individuals at the North, who, though professing opposition to the rule, are in my opinion, really desirous of its continuance, as a means of producing agitation in that quarter. A portion of them attain a sufficient height to enable them successfully to evade the institutions of the South, but the large number are simply seeking to produce a strong prejudice in the popular mind in the free States against southern institutions and men, on which to base a political party strong enough to control the *offices* of the country."

Now, sir, I think a certain prominent southern politician is playing the same game, and the one-idea Wilmot proviso men are still trying to control the offices of the country. Some want to get to Congress, or to be placed at the head of some important committee, by voting for the 'favorite candidate,' of the party.

It was a "game" when my colleague referred to it; it is a 'game' now. I fear my colleague does not remember this speech.

Mr. Clingman said, yes.

Mr. Stanly. Well, sir, I will print the extract from the speech of 1844, and let it go to Buncombe with the late speech of my colleague.

Yes, sir, the 'game' is still to be played, and now the 'refusal to surrender fugitive slaves' is another northern aggression complained of. I admit the northern States have acted badly in this instance. Both parties have played the game too far, of trying to get abolition votes. I cannot see how any man who has sworn to support the Constitution can refuse to pass any law that may be deemed necessary. The conduct of the northern States in this respect is admitted by some of their own citizens to be without excuse. No one condemns it more decidedly than I do, and I believe, from all I have heard, this abuse will be remedied.

But still, the noise made about this is part of the 'game,' part of the 'party operations.' One would suppose from speeches made here, that no slaves had escaped from the South until Cass's defeat.

But to the history of this. In 1838, shortly after the Atherton resolutions were passed, a worthy gentleman from Kentucky, then a member of this House, introduced a resolution—I hold in my hand, which I will print—

"Mr. Calhoun, of Kentucky, moved that the rules in relation to the order of business be suspended, to enable him to move a resolution, which was read at the clerk's table, and it is in the words following, viz:

"*Resolved*, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to report a bill making it unlawful for any person to aid fugitive slaves in escaping from their owners, and providing for the punishment in the courts of the United States of all persons who may be guilty of such offence.

"And that they be further instructed to report a bill making it unlawful for any person in the non-slaveholding States of this Union to use any means to induce slaves from their owners, and providing for the punishment, in the court of the United States, of all persons who may be found guilty of such offence.

"And on the question—Shall the rules be suspended for the purpose aforesaid?

"It passed in the negative—yeas 90, nays 107."

Among the nays were Mr. Atherton, and fifty four other northern "allies of the South."

Now, sir, *is it not singular, that from that period down to the present, as far as my knowledge extends, no effort has been made, until Gen. Taylor's election, to demand additional legislation upon this subject!*

If any such effort has been made, I do not know it. Were there no fugitive slaves in 1838? Well, Mr. Van Buren was President three years after that, and no bill passed for fugitive slaves. In the twenty-fifth Congress, from 1837 to 1839, Mr. Polk was Speaker. From 1839 to 1841, twenty-sixth Congress, Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, was Speaker—Democratic marjority here, and no bill for fugitive slaves!

Tyler was President from April, '41, to March, 1845. During the first year of Tyler's term, Mr. White, of Kentucky, was Speaker, and a Democratic majority here, with a Virginia President, and no bill for reclaiming fugitive slaves!! Then, from March, 1845, to March, 1849, Mr. Polk, a southern President, and during two years Mr. Davis, of Indiana, Democratic Speaker, and still no bill for the reclamation of fugitives slaves!! Nothing said by Virginia members even, from 1838 till now!

Mr. Venable. Will my honorable colleague allow me to remind him that before the pesidential canvass, at the first session of the last Congress on the abduction of a number of slaves from this District, I raised that question and delivered a speech upon that subject?

Mr. Stanly. My colleague may have raised the question at that time, but there was no legislative action in this House on that subject; nor any attempt to procure any, that I know of. And my colleague raised the question, when there was great excitement here, on account of one act of outrage. He did not still try to procure action on the part of Congress to enable the southern people to recover their slaves.

Mr. Bayly. Will the gentlemen allow me to put him right on a matter of fact?

Mr. Bayly understood the gentleman to say that, from 1838, the time of Atherton's resolutions, to this time, nothing has been said by Virginia members on the subject of fugitive slaves.

Mr. Stanly. Nothing for action of Congress.

Mr. Bayly. Well, the subject was before the Legislature of Virginia in 1841 and 1842; but it was never brought before this House, because we came to the conclusion that the law of 1793 was as nearly perfect at it could be, and that it only required that it should be executed in good faith.

Mr. Stanly. Yes, sir, and you changed your opinion of that law as soon as General Taylor was elected President. And I would ask, why legislate further, if that law is sufficient? We cannot create "good faith" by act of Congress. I admit, Mr. Chairman, that Virginia is still a great and glorious Commonwealth. She has much to be proud of in the past history of this country. She needs no eulogy from me; and, though I must censure, and shall ridicule the conduct of some of her public men, I shall speak respectfully of the State. Many of my dearest friends and nearest relatives reside within her borders, and they have, I believe, done no discredit to her, in peace or in war. But, sir, the Old Dominion is too much in the habit of taking care of the affairs of the General Government, and the debates in her Legislature are not as important in the eyes of the country as they are to the Chairman of Ways and Means, (Mr. Bayly.) And I should be glad to know why, if the representatives from Virginia thought the law of 1793 sufficient, did the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Meade,) introduce his resolution soon after General Taylor's election, proposing to instruct the Committee on the Judiciary to report a bill providing for the apprehension of fugitive slaves?

So I repeat, from 1836 to 1848, until December, 1848, when the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Meade) offered his resolution, all the southern Democracy, now crying out at this dreadful aggression, never moved a finger to procure any law relative to fugitive slaves! No, sir; they were "as mute as a mouse in a cheese." Yes, sir, as a first family of Virginia mouse in an English cheese. The reason was, as my colleague (Mr. Venable) said in some poor verses quoted by him in his speech—

"The laurels were fairly proportioned,
The spoils were fairly sold."

Mr. Venable. The "*lands*," I said.

Mr. Stanly. I accept the correction: it was printed "laurels," but my colleague is right; the southern Democracy, whatever of "spoils" they got, won no "laurels" during the last ten years with their northern allies.

No, sir, the truth is, Cass was a "used up man," Taylor was elected; the "spoils" were gone; the cohesive power was lost.

Truly, as we are told in the book of Job, "Doth the wild ass bray when he hath grass; or loweth the ox over his fodder."

I have watched the progress of the debate in the Senate, and from the published speeches in the newspapers, I see a respectable Senator from Virginia Mr. Mason said he wanted the bill acted on "as soon as practicable" but had "little hope it would afford the remedy it is intended to afford; it depends upon the loyalty of the people to whom it is directed."

Another Senator (from South Carolina—Mr. Butler) said "he had no very great confidence that this bill will subserve the ends which seem to be contemplated by it." Why then, I ask, so zealously urge the passage of it? One of these Senators (Mr. Mason) also intimated that it might become necessary, for the States whose citizens lost negroes, "to make reprisals on the citizens of the State offending!" Now this, it seems to me, would be but a poor way of doing justice to our citizens. If one rogue in Ohio or Pennsylvania steals a negro, we are to take the wagonhorse of some honest old farmer, who lived hundreds of miles from the thief! Will not this produce civil war? Will it enable us to recover fugitive slaves?

Now, sir, I think I have proved that this newborn zeal for legislation to enable us to recover fugitive slaves is all owing to the defeat of General Cass.

Well, sir, among other reasons given why we should think of dissolution, is the fact that the southern States are annoyed by the "agitation of Abolitionists." The southern address says, I think, it commenced about the year 1835. It commenced, sir, before the year 1787. The Quakers have for more than a hundred years been opposed to slavery. In 1671, George Fox advocated emancipation. But the aggressive agitation consisted in sending abolition petitions. And I remember well, before the repeal of the "twenty-first rule," southern gentlemen said if that rule should be repealed, and these petitions received, the Union would be dissolved. My colleague (Mr. Clingman) had the boldness to vote against the twenty-first rule. I commend him for it. But he was denounced by various southern gentlemen—by Mr. A. V. Brown, afterwards Governor of Tennessee; Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, our Speaker; Mr. Stiles, of Georgia, and by Mr. R. M. Saunders, of North Carolina. Some extracts of their speeches are before me, and I will print them, to show them how much mistaken they were. Mr. Brown, of Tennessee, was arguing against making the petitions "the subject of reference, report, and debate in this hall." "Our safety," said he "depends upon it." He begged the "real friends" of the South, if they could not altogether exclude those petitions, not to refer them for debate, &c. And added:

"The South will hold no man guiltless who shall go *one inch* beyond the right of petitions. He must answer for every fire that may be kindled, and for every drop of blood that may be shed. Yes, sir, I will say to the gentlemen from New York and from North Carolina, (Mr. Clingman,) if this House shall go one inch beyond that, they may have to stand answerable for the shattered and broken fragments of the Union itself."—[See Append. Cong. Globe, 28th Congress, 1st Session.]

Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, after complimenting the northern Dmocracy for their devotion to the interests of the South, for their "sincere friendship," referred to the fact that some of the Northern Democracy were abandoning the rule, on account of the opposition of some few southern members to it; and he said:

"Thus it is that the defection of our northern friends is attributable to our own divisions. Let the fact then be published to the country, that the responsibility of this measure may rest upon those who justly deserve it upon whom an indignant and outraged people may place the seal of their condemnation. I trust, however that no such division will be found to exist; no southern Democrat, I am sure, will *abandon his post*; and but few, if any, of the southern Whigs will be found following in the wake of the gentleman from North Carolina"—]Appen. Cong Globe, 28th Cong., 1st Session.]

I have an extract before me from the speech of Mr. Stiles, of Georgia, which I will print. Mr. Stiles spoke under excitement, and very wildly.

Extract from the speech of Mr. Stiles, of Georgia, House of Representatives, January 28 and 30, 1844, on the twenty-fifth rule relating to abolition petitions. In replying to the remarks of Mr. Clingman—Appendix to Congressional Globe, 28th Congress, 1st Session, page 262—he spoke of the Constitution as a citadel, a fortress; and *this* rule was "a barrier," and he said:

"Whilst that remains, the fortress stands; when it is gone, the fortress falls. That barrier can be removed only by some one within. The fortress can be taken, the citadel lost, *only by treachery in the camp*. I will pursue the simile no farther.—But let me tell the member from N. Carolina, that if this rule is lost from the relation in which he stands to, and the part which he has borne, in this transaction, he may go home to his constituents and to his grave covered with the unenviable imputation of having betrayed the interests of the South, in having surrendered the Constitution of his country."

Mr. Saunders, of North Carolina, thought with others whose remarks I have just quoted:

Mr. R. M. Saunders, arguing against the argument that to receive petitions would silence the clamor about the right of petition," said: "They might as soon expect to extinguish the conflagration by adding fuel to the flames. I repeat, then, there is but one alternative—rejection without action, or reception and action. There is no middle ground can satisfy those who are resolved to press this matter, whatever its consequences."—[Appendix to Cong. Globe, 28th Cong., 1st Session—January, 1844 page 85.]

How much mistaken! Since the repeal of the rule, how seldom we see an abolition petition!

Mr. Saunders appeared to have been sincerely distressed. He appealed to the doughfaces in an extract before me:

"Mr. Saunders said: I ask the gentleman from Maine if there be any here, who have hitherto stood by us, why they should now give way? I turn to our friends from Connecticut, and ask them why they should yield? If I appealed in vain, I turn to those by whom I know the appeal will be answered—to patriotic New Hampshire, whose sons, like her granite basis, have hitherto breasted the storm; they I know, will not give way. So I call upon our friends from the Keystone State not to surrender, because a single soldier in the South *has deserted us* on this trying occasion."—[See Appendix Cong Globe, 28th Congress, 1st session.]

How much mistaken, I say again, these gentlemen were! Mr. Clay always argued—receive these petitions, and much of this clamor will cease. The result shows he was right. When I had the honor of being in Congress in 1839, while the twenty-first rule was in force, I do not think I exaggerate when I say, that during the period of three or four months, we had what were called abolition petitions presented here, signed by more than one hundred thousand men and women. Like the camomile flower "the more it is trodden upon, the faster it grows," this right of petition when denied was most earnestly asserted—How stands the fact now? We have been here more than three months, and not one single abolition petition has been presented! Hence the Union will not be dissolved because of this aggression. This aggression has ceased. No, sir, there is no danger to this Union from any such cause. In this happy land, our people will occasionally be guilty of some extravagant conduct. We have a numerous population, who are not always employed.

What was said by one of England's great poets of her people, can with truth be said of ours—

"Whose only grievance is *excess* of ease,
Freedom their pain, and plenty their disease."

When they cannot war against the twenty-first rule, they will form peace societies. Noble motives prompt them in this. These agitators, comprising a small portion of our northern people, not only seek distinction by their noisy opposition to slavery, but they contend among other things for what they term "the rights of women." I do not know what are the rights they claim; whether they think women should vote, should come to Congress, &c.; but if they give to the New England women more rights than those our North Carolina women have, they will not have a republican government.

Some of these agitators do not believe any judge has a right to administer an oath. They do not acknowledge the authority of any magistrate. Such people deserve our pity or contempt. They ought not to be reasoned with. Denunciation, like the storm upon the traveller, but makes them fold the cloak of prejudice closely around them, and go on with more energy. Forbearance towards their follies—as it did with their right of petition—like the influence of the sun, will drive them to the shades of retirement.

But complaint is made against the North because they will not stop the agitation and aggression of these fanatics. How can they stop them? New York cannot quiet the disturbances of her Anti-renters. A mob in the city of New York last year, because of some misunderstanding between two actors, nearly destroyed a valuable building, and caused the death of several persons. Massachusetts, some years ago, could not in her peaceful border, prevent the destuction of a convent. Dorrism nearly produced civil war in Rhode Island. Philadelphia has had a church destroyed, and an abolition hall burnt down by her staid population.

If these terrible outbreaks cannot be prevented, how can the northern people suppress fanaticism? And yet we are told by gentlemen, the Union will be dissolved unless this agitation ceases.

Who can reason with fanaticism?

"You may as well go stand upon the breach,
And bid the main flood bate his usual height;
You may as well use question with the wolf,
Why he hath made the ewe bleat for the lamb;
You may as well forbid the mountain pines,
To wag their high tops and to make no noise,
When they are fretted with the gusts of Heaven"

as try and suppress fanaticism by reason or by law.

We give more importance to these agitators than they deserve, by supposing that all who are opposed to slavery are disposed to interfere with slavery in the States. It is a great mistake. Our Quakers, in North Carolina and elsewhere, are all opposed to slavery. In 1824, I think, Mr. R. M. Saunders presented one of their petitions here.—The Quakers, in all countries, are among our best population. They are industrious, sober, orderly. They try and do unto others as they wish others to do unto them. But they are no agitators. It is a part of their relation to oppose slavery. Every year they express, in mild terms, their opposition to it. I received, from my district, a few days since, a paper before me, from one of the best men I ever knew—a Quaker. It is entitled 'Minutes of the North Carolina yearly meeting, held at New Garden, Guilford county, 11th month, 1849.' They send a memorial, to the Senate and House of Representatives, in which they say—

"Your memorialists further show, that they believe themselves conscientiously constrained to bear their testimony against the unrighteous system of slavery. Many of them have made pecuniary sacrifices to obtain a quiet conscience; and they respectfully ask Congress to take the subject under deliberation, and legislate for its amelioration or extinction as far as they constitutionally can. For we believe it to be anti-christian in practice, inasmuch as it is at variance with the divine precept of doing to others as we would they should do to us. We believe it to be anti-republican because it does not accord with the declaration of American independence—with that self-evident truth, that all men are created equal, and endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

"And we suggest, for your consideration, the propriety of our government acknowledging the independence and nationality of the Republic of Liberia, and extending to her the same comity as other nations.

"Your memorialists and petitioners desire that you may be guided and influenced in your legislation by that wisdom which is profitable to direct—which is first pure, then peaceable, gentle, and easy to be entreated."

Now, these men are among our best citizens; some of them were slaveholders. I know one who emancipated fifty slaves. It would be moderate estimate to say he sacrificed to his conscience twenty-five thousand dollars. Yet these people would be the last to encourage violence. These men would not fight; but in the hour of trial I believe many of them would do as one did in Rhode Island in Dorr's rebellion. He found a soldier at his post exhausted by fatigue and want of food. "Friend," he said, "I cannot use arms; but I will take care of thy musket until thou hast refreshment." Ask these men what has been the effect of the agitation of Abolitionists, and they will tell you it has checked emancipation. I contend that it is wrong to suppose that the great body of our northern people, who believe slavery to be an evil, as our Quakers do, are theretore disposed to interfere with the southern States, or are "enemies of the South."

But to another "aggression on the South." In 1843, Massachusetts passed resolutions recommending a change in the Constitution of the U. States. The recommendation was, that the third clause of the second section of the first article of the Constitution should be so changed as to abolish the representation of the southern States for their slaves.—This proposition was denounced as tending to disunion. A gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Gilmer,) and one from South Carolina, (Mr. Bart,) said of it, "a proposition precisely similar to that now under consideration was made by the notorious Hartford convention." I think when that amendment is made others will be made, and disunion will be the inevitable consequence.

But though the Legislature of Massachusetts did wrong in this instance, it does not follow that while our present Constitution stands, she would interfere with slavery in the southern States. If it evinces a disposition to interfere, it admits also the want of power under the Constitution. Our State Legislatures sometimes do silly things. They resolve one year against the resolves of the year before. But I wish to call the attention of my colleague, (Mr. Clingman,) who no doubt regards these Massachusetts resolutions as an "aggression," to some proceedings of the last Legislature of our State. We had before us, in the winter of 1848-'49, a proposition to amend our State constitution. In the gubernatorial canvass of '48, an issue unwisely was made, upon the propriety of striking out from our State constitution, a provision which requires that all voters for the Senate shall own fifty acres of land. The Democrats raised the cry of "free suffrage." The Whig candidate—a most estimable gentleman—was understood to oppose free suffrage; as might have been expected, the Democrats nearly elected their candidate in a State that gave Taylor more than eight thousand majority over Cass.—But when the proposition was brought forward to amend our constitution, some of the members from my colleague's (Mr. Clingman's) district were earnest in advocating the "white basis." They probably remembered what my colleague said in his speech in December, 1847, of the "white race being superior to the black; of a course a country filled with the former is more vigorous and prosperous than one filled with a mixed race."

When the proposition was before the Legislature, other amendments were offered beside that relating to "free suffrage."

That I may be understood, let me state, that by our State constitution the House of Commons is composed of members elected from the counties "according to their federal population." The article seems to have been copied from the Constitution of the United States, which Massachusetts wished to amend in 1843—the "third clause of the second section of the first article." One western gentleman proposed in the North Carolina Legislature:

"*And be it further enacted*, That the Constitution be so amended as to provide that the Senate shall hereafter be apportioned among the several counties of this State according to the Federal basis *and the members of the House of Commons according to the white population of the State.*"

For this amendment *forty-one* western members voted, Whigs and Democrats, and among them some of the best men in our State.

Another gentleman proposed "that, in all future arrangements of Senatorial districts, the whole number of white population of the State alone shall be divided by fifty, and every fiftieth part of the *white population alone shall be entitled to a Senator.*"

Our state senators are elected according to a basis of taxation.

Another gentleman—a bolder and truer man is rarely to be found—proposed an amendment, that "the members of the House of Commons be apportioned according to the white population of the State." Rejected—yeas 36, nays 66. And then, just as these political movements are made in the northern States, another gentleman from my colleague's district (Mr. Clingman) moved that "the words federal population" be struck out of the constitution, and "free white population" be inserted in the stead. Rejected—28 to 66.

This last gentleman—a Democrat—thought he would go beyond what the Whig member had proposed. Shall these men be called Abolitionists?—No, sir, no; they would be the first to take up arms, if it were necessary, against them. But in Massachusetts a proposition of the like character is denounced as being "the result of the wicked designs of ambitious agitators and ignorant fanatics." I ask my colleague, (Mr. Clingman,) what shall be said of the "white basis" advocates in western N. Carolina? Are they agitators? I think the people in eastern North Carolina will ask my colleague to stop agitation at home before he threatens to dissolve the Union for agitation abroad.

Now, Mr. Chairman, the members of our State Legislature who made these propositions are not fanatics. They are true sons of the old North State. They live in the most beautiful land that the sun of heaven ever shone upon. Yes, sir, I have heard the anecdote from Mr. Clay, that a preacher in Kentucky, when speaking of the beauties of Paradise, which he desired to make his audience believe it was a place of bliss, said it was a Kentucky of a place. Sir, this preacher had never visited the western counties of North Carolina. I have spent days of rapture in looking at her scenery of unsurpassed grandeur, in hearing the roar of her magnificent water-falls, second only to the great cataract of the North; and, while I gazed for hours, lost in admiration, at the power of Him who, by his word, created such a country, and gratitude for the blessings he had scattered upon it, I thought that if Adam and Eve, when driven from Paradise, had been near this land, they would have thought themselves in the next best place to that they had left. I could but think—I hope reverently—of what was told the children of Israel by their leader they should have, when he said—

"For the Lord thy God bringeth thee into a good land—a land of brooks of water—of fountains and depths that spring out of valleys and hills;

"A land of wheat and barley and vines and figtrees and pomegranites; a land of oil, olive and honey; a land wherein thou shalt eat bread without scarceness; thou shalt not lack anything in it; a land whose stones are iron, and out of whose hills thou mayest dig brass."

And to this country, for want of a railroad, the East are strangers. And now, when our patriotic sons at home, forgetting all party calls, are, with united effort, struggling nobly to build this road, to make us better acquainted, to build up cities in the East, to give our farmers a market for their produce, to stop the tide of emigration, to bind the East and West together in indissoluble bonds of interest and affection, our ears are saluted here with the hoarse brawling of disunion! And we are invited to contemplate the glories of a southern confederacy, in which Virginia and *South* Carolina are to have great cities, to be supported by the colony or plantation of *North* Carolina! A southern confederacy in which the rulers will lead us into an unholy crusade, as far as Vera Cruz, to conquer territory, to give the "sons of the Presidents" a market!!

When the American army was rejoicing at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown; when the acclamations of our revolutionary patriots, and their thanks to Providence were poured forth from their grateful hearts, it is said that a Scotchman, whose bullock had been taken to supply the wants of the soldiers, was heard to shout through the army. "Beef! beef! beef!" when he was clamoring for the price of his property. The genius of the illustrious Patrick Henry has given this man an immortality. In the minds of the people of North Carolina the name of John Hook will be associated with these advotes of disunion and civil war.

But the heart of the great mass of our people of both parties are right. Our great railroad will and must be built. In a few years, the enlivening sound of the steam whistle will be heard in the recesses of our forests; beautiful villages will spring up amongst us, and the "little hills shall rejoice on every side;" the "valleys shall stand so thick with corn that they shall laugh and sing."

"Yes, sir, we will build this road; and with the electro-magnetic telegraph we can communicate news in a few hours to places distant hundreds of miles.—And let insurrection take place, our gallant mountain boys—and, among the first of them, the "white basis" members of our Legislature—will come down by thousands to our aid. They will come "as the winds come when navies are stranded."

But I must hurry on. Inexorable, relentless time will not stay his march, even to hear me speak of the future glories of North Carolina.

I come now to another reason assigned by some why we should think of disunion. It was also referred to in the southern address. It is the "notorious Gott's resolution.' Now what is it?

I have a copy before me. In December, 1848, Mr. Gott offered this resolution. It had to southern gentlemen an offensive preamble, "of the traffic in human beings," &c.; but the resolution is as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the Committee for the District of Columbia be instructed to report a bill as soon as practicable prohibiting the *slave trade* in said District."

The resolution was adopted, afterwards reconsidered and no action I believe was ever afterwards had upon it. And here, by the way, I wish I could have some good reason why the southern Democracy voted for the previous question, with the abolitionists, on this resolution? Why was action desired except for agitation? But this is *the* Gott Resolution—this is the resolution which roused the South, and brought about the southern convention which issued the southern address. It proposes simply to abolish the slave trade in this District.

If I understand correctly the opinions of Mr. Clay, in his recent and former speeches, he has expressed his willingness that the slave trade in this District should be abolished. But because he was a candidate for the Presidency, he has been called an Abolitionists. But I have strong southern authority to support Gott's resolution. A distinguished Senator from Alabama, one very worthy of the place he adorns, a gentlemen of ability, of dignified senatorial department, respected by all who know him, and, I am proud to say, a native of my own State, (Mr. King,) in a recent debate in the Senate, used very strong language upon this subject. This gentlemen had so good a character, that even John Tyler conferred office on him without injuring him. He said, very properly, 'he asked no act of Congress to carry slavery any where." The Senator is opposed to the Wilmot proviso, as I am. And I concur with him entirely in what he says of abolishing slavery in this District. I have an extract from his remarks, which I will print, not having time to read them.

Mr. King, of Alabama, said "that whether the Congress of the United States has, under the Constitution, the right to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia or not, it would be as gross a violation of good faith towards Maryland and Virginia, as if it had been expressly prohibited in the Constitution, as long as those States remained slaveholding states."

"*With regard to what is called the slave trade, I have never seen the day—and Senators are aware of it, I presume, from the course I have pursued heretofore—when I was not willing to pass a law for the purpose of breaking up those miserable establishments that exist under the very eyes of Congress itself, and are so offensive to many gentlemen, who feel perhaps more sensitive on the subject than I do. I am free to say that I am the very last man who would be willing to encourage such establishments.*"

Did Gott's resolution propose to do any thing else but "break up these miserable establishments?" And yet if this is done, the Nashville Convention will be instructed to prepare for a dissolution of the Union! And a bill was reported from a committee, I learn of the last Congress, of which the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. Brown) was a member, to abolish the slave trade in this District. Again I say, sir, that had General Cass been elected President, we should not have heard all this outcry.

Here allow me to say, sir, that no man in his senses believes Congress will ever be guilty either of the outrage or the folly of abolishing slavery in this District, excepting of course those fanatics who think the Constitution is an "agreement with Hell." If any sensible man ever thought of it, I would ask him *cui bono?* Would it not inevitably lead to the abolition the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Mann) spoke of? Would it not separate husband and wife, parent and child? Any owner of a slave can take him out of the District when he pleases. And what would be the condition of those free negroes now married to slaves? I do not believe we will ever have a President who would approve such a bill. If Mr. Van Buren were President, I would trust even him; and although he had pledged himself to veto the bill, I believe he would do it.

Such an act would justly be regarded by the southern States as a declaration of hostility on the part of the North, and they would act accordingly.

[Here Mr. Stanly was rudely interrupted by Mr. Hilliard of Alabama, which led to controversy between Mr. Hilliard and Mr. Stanly, which is reported at length in the *Daily Globe* of March 7th, 1850, to which paper Mr. S. specially refers, as other reports have been garbled.]

Mr. Chairman, when I was interrupted by the gentleman from Alabama, I was speaking, I think, of the aggression on the South.

Yes, the South has been terribly oppressed! Out of the sixty years since the Constitution was framed, the South has had the Presidents all of the time except twelve years and one month. We have had our share of other offices. How is it now? In the midst of this formidable invasion of our rights, when the Abolitionists are so strong, we have elected a southern President, who was said to be the owner of more than two hundred slaves! and that, too, against the nominees of the Baltimore convention, when it was said "there was no slaveholder on their ticket!"

We have a southern Speaker, with whose manner of discharging the duties of the chair I have no complaint to make. And what a spectacle his election presented! So strong was party feeling with some gentlemen from the non-slaveholding States, that when the issue was a northern or a southern Speaker, they refused to vote for a northern Speaker. This speaks volumes; party feelings must always influence us, must always be felt by the North and West, and southern votes will always be wanted.

A majority of the Cabinet are from slaveholding States. In the Supreme Court we have five to four. In the army and navy we have our full share. But still "Gott's resolution," or some other aggression, troubles us. Let me record another instance of northern liberality. When General Harrison died, Mr. Tyler became President. Mr. Southard, of New Jersey, was chosen President of the Senate; he died, and did the North practise aggression on us? Did they elect a northern President of the Senate? No; they elected a distinguished Senator (Mr. Mangum) from my own State.

Mark, Mr. Chairman, my argument is not to defend the Abolitionists, or agitators, but to prove that the North—the great body of the people—are not enemies to the South. And, to pursue this argument, how did the votes stand in the last Presidential election?

I have not time to make a very accurate statement, but this statement is nearly correct: In what are called the free States,

Taylor received	925,646 votes.
Cass	812, 855 "
Van Buren	291,678 "
	2,030,179

In the slaveholding States.

Taylor and Fillmore received	435,378
Cass and Butler	409,436
Van Buren	299
	845,113

Whole number of votes, (excluding South Carolina, whose electors are chosen by her Legislature,) 2,875,292

Majority of Union men over Free-Soilers and Abolitionists, only 2,584,315—more than two millions five hundred thousand!

Taylor's majority, although he was reported to be the owner of two hundred slaves, was more than one hundred thousand. And this majority in the non slaveholding States, where he was opposed by General Cass, who is reported to have said he thanked God he never owned a slave—said he never would, and prayed for the abolition of slavery!

Is this hostility to the South? No, sir; the true secret is, the spoils are gone; some editors are turned out of office, others are disappointed. Or, to use the words of my colleague, Mr. Clingman, in an extract before me as reported in the Appendix to the Congressional Globe, 28th Congress, 1st Session, page 285—he said of the Democratic party what I would say of the doughfaces:

"It will be found on examination this party is governed by seven principles—as John Randolph is reported to have said of Thos. Ritchie; the five loaves and the two fishes. Or, in the language of John C. Calhoun, late a distinguished leader of this party, remarkable for his powers of generalization and condensation, and who was thereby enabled to analyze, simplify, and reduce to a single element these various principles, it is the 'spoils party,' held together by the cohesive power of public plunder."

And here, sir, let me say another word to my colleague while I think of it.

I hope he will pause in his hasty course until he hears from the people in the eastern part of the State. In case of civil war, they are more likely to be injured by insurrection and by foreign foes than my colleague's constituents.

According to the census of 1840, as nearly as I can ascertain, in the district of my colleague, (Mr. Outlaw,) from the north-eastern counties, the population was—

	WHITE.	SLAVE.
	42,458	36,053
Wilmington district,	49,486	33,238
Washington "	49,308	37,665

Now, what is the condition among my colleague's "white basis" constituents!

Buncombe district, (Clingman's)—White population, 60,039; Slave do. 9,229.

These eastern districts are on the seacoast My colleague's is the most inaccessible point to a foreign foe in the United States. I do not believe, sir, the good people he represents are willing to engage in foreign or civil war, for any aggression yet committed; and not even to recover fugitive slaves. And I do not believe my colleague's constituents ever lost a slave by northern Abolitionists. Bad men sometimes steal our slaves; if that aggression can be stopped by my colleague, he will do us great service.

I hope to be allowed to speak to my colleague for my constituents—to speak as an eastern man, and as a slaveholder. If, in the providence of God, any calamity befalls us on account of our slaves, I shall be among my people. I shall not inquire, as the servant of my friend from Kentuckey (Mr. Marshall) did, when he told his servant, John, he wished him to go to Mexico. "Master," said John, after reflection, "how far is the camp from the battle-ground?" His master could not answer satisfactorily, and John declined to go. My affections, my interest, my duty, all bind me with hooks of steel to my home. The graves of my forefathers, for several generations, are there; there I expept to live, and there I hope to die; and whatever calamity may come, their fate will be my fate—"their God will be my God."

(*To be Continued.*)

A HINT TO CLERKS.

Dr. Bacon of the Day Book, makes this nice calculation:—"If a clerk will commence on a salary of $600 a year at the age 21, with a merchant having a capital of $20,000, and save out of his salary $200 a year, and lend it to his employer at 7 per cent., at six months, thus receiving his interest semi-annally and semi-annually re-investing it, he will at the age of 40, have possesed himself of all his employers capital, and a large share of his profits."

THE TELEGRAPH.

THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1850.

MR. STANLY'S SPEECH.

We have read with attention, the speech of the Hon. Edward Stanly, of North Carolina, and we look upon it as being the best southern speech that has been delivered in Congress this session We have never seen any thing more grossly misrepresented, than was Mr. Stanly's speech; no doubt for the reason that his enemies knew it would carry conviction to all unprejudiced minds Every patriotic freeman, will endorse the speech, though it cuts and slays both Whigs and Democrats.

We remember that our friend Gulick remarked, some time since, "that Col. Alston would not endorse Mr. Stanly's views." We would not have done so, if they had been as first represented. Now we ask our friend if he does not endorse Mr. Stanly's views, since he has seen the position occupied by that gentleman. Think about it, and next week let us see an editorial in this wise: "We cannot agree with Mr. Stanly in all his political notions, but must say, he expresses our views on slavery exactly."

We shall notice the speech at length next week.

☞ Burwell Ham, son of Haywood Ham, of this County, was thrown from a horse on Saturday last, and instantly killed.

☞ Wayne Superior Court is in session this week, His Honor Judge Bailey presiding.

☞ The shock of an earthquake was very sensibly felt in this place, on Saturday last, between 10 and 11 o'clock, A. M.

☞ Capt. Thomas T. Grice, was elected, on the 23d ult. Lt. Col. of the 28th Regiment North Carolina Militia.

Whig Meeting in Johnston.

A large and enthusiastic Whig meeting was held in Smithfield on Tuesday the 26th ultimo, to appoint delegates to the State Convention to nominate a candidate for Governor.

William P. Roberts was called to the Chair, and Col. S. P. Horton appointed Secretary.

The Chair appointed the following Committee to report Resolutions for the action of the Convention, viz: Dr. J. B. Beckwith, E. Boykin, Col John Exum, Col. B. Sanders, J. W. Evans and Thos. Lockhart, who, after retiring for a few moments, reported the following:

Resolved, That our high expectations in consequence of the election of Gen. Taylor to the Presidency, have met no disappointment, and that we will heartily sustain his administration.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the administration of his Excellency, Charles Manly, Governor of North Carolina, and that should the Convention which is to meet at Raleigh, on the 8th of May, nominate him, we will heartily concur in the nomination, and ardently support the candidate.

Resolved, That having confidence in the intelligence and patriotism of the Whig party, we will cheerfully support any selection which may be made by said Convention.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint thirty delegates to attend the Convention at Raleigh.

Resolved, That the present aspect of our country, in relation to the pending questions touching the institution of slavery, is such as to require prudence, firmness, and union on the part of the South; that whatever organization may become necessary, we do not think that the proposed Nashville Convention is calculated either to prevent the evils which we fear, or rebut the wrongs which we suffer—that any enactment by Congress for the purpose of excluding any portion of our country from an equal participation of our territories, would be unconstitutional, unjust, and inexpedient—that any interference with the institution of slavery as it exists in the several States, either by Societies, by Legislatures, or by Congress, are improper intermeddling with that which belongs exclusively to the States in which it exists.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

EXTRAORDINARY.

A Deer was killed a few miles south of this place, lately, in a healthy condition, having within its heart a bullet, and a black-jack limb, about four inches in length. The bullet entered on one side, and the piece of wood on the other, and came within an inch of meeting in the heart. The flesh had coated over them, and the deer apparently well.

TO OUR PATRONS.

An apology is due to our patrons for the space heretofore occupied in our columns, in relation to the White Hall Patriot. We may have been a little rough when sporting with him, but in order to bandy epithets successfully with *such* a man, we found it necessary to "fight the devil with fire." This, however, is only to tell our readers, we have done with him, leaving him alone in his glory.

The "Patriot" has misunderstood an expression we used about persons 'knowing him to their sorrow.' He seems to think we meant that he was dishonest. We intended no such thing. We meant—but every person who has seen the *performance of the thing* during the present week, and listened to the sweet music of his voice, as he would wind up "with his sprig of shelalah, and shamrock so green," can guess pretty nigh what we did mean. We have erased that paper from our exchange list, and directed the servant to use the tongs in removing the last number from our table.

Death of John C. Calhoun.

Mr. Calhoun breathed his last, in Washington, at about half past seven o'clock, on Sunday morning last. He called to his son who was in the room with him, and requested him to look up his papers, alluding particularly to his work on Government, which he had been engaged in revising He remarked that he was fast sinking. Soon after, Mr. Calhoun became perfectly calm and composed, and took a little wine which Mr. Venable handed to him. He said but little, but he retained to the last moment his consciousness, and when speech had failed him, he took some of his friends by the hand. He then lifted his hand to his forehead, brushing back his hair after his usual manner, then dropped his head on his breast, closed his eyes, and drew a last and full breath. He was entirely free from pain, the whole night, and his transition from life to death was like falling into a gentle slumber. The Baltimore Sun adds:

"The departure of Mr. Calhoun from the busy scene of life—from that arena in which he lately appeared, stalwart in intellect amidst the strife and turmoil of impassioned men, startles the mind and oppresses the survivor with the solemn awe of the grave. Calhoun—a name that has been familiar throughout the broad extent of our expanding country—writ on every page of political history for nearly half a century past—inscribed, indeed, upon the very margin of that lofty eminence to which the American citizen may honorably inspire—now belongs only to the past. He has left us but the heritage of his deeds and fame. These will constitute the woof of the historian; and in the future the measure of his labors and the purposes of his mind will be weighed and determined apart from the influences and prejudices which may warp the present judgement of friends and opponents. He withdraws from the scene at the close of a momentous epoch, in political affairs, as it were to approve the peaceful auspices which now hover about the vexed theme which so lately employed the energies of his mind."

CONGRESSIONAL.

The halls of Congress have been much more calm and rational during the last ten days, than at any other period since the commencement of the session—an indication of a disposition, we trust, to return to sober sense, and a proper regard for the public weal. We attribute this improvement, in a great measure, to the firm and patriotic stand taken by the leading presses of all sections of the Union, against the violence and ultraism which has disgraced the national councils; together with the firm assurance, that the people are not prepared to be led into danger and mischief by any self constituted leaders in treason or fanaticism. Those who have expected to feed fat their hungry lusts for political power, upon the excitement which the country has just witnessed, will find themselves sadly mistaken—whether they belong to the north or south. It is to the conservative men, in Congess, that all honor is due; it is those who recognise a duty and patriotism beyond personal notoriety or advancement, who will be most likely to receive the thanks and favours of their countrymen. Let the press continue to fulfil its high mission to the people at large, and the tone of discussion in Congress will not fail to become more worthy of the American people,—the Sarpedons and Argives will not be so frequently aroused against each other, like lions against the crooked horn oxen;—nor will they venture to blow the blast of dissolution in our ears daily. It is time enough to imitate the action of the tiger, when there is necessity for it.—But be it our common boast, that our first recourse is to be a tribunal of reason and right, where justice may be had by all.

Some one Disappointed.—Licences were taken out at Leonardtown, Md., last week, on the same day, for a couple of individuals, both of whom expected to be married to the same girl.—The Beacon has not yet ascertained how the matter terminated.

☞ A boy found a pocket book at New Orleans, containing $11,268, and received *one dollar* reward therefor.

Conviction of Professor Webster.

The jury in the case of Professor Webster, charged with the murder of Dr. George Parkman, rendered a verdict of "*guilty of Murder in the First Degree*," at 11 o'clock on Saturday night—a verdict which, we think, that few who have paid strict attention to the testimony in the case, will doubt the justice of. A more connected and powerful chain of circumstantial evidence has seldom been developed on a criminal trial, whilst the manner in which it was linked together, must have carried conviction to the minds even of those who, through friendship or consanguinity, could not before be induced to believe in the possibility of the guilt of the accused. We give the following from the Baltimore Sun of Tuesday:

"Our columns this morning contain the final action of the Court in the case of John D. Webster, convicted of the murder of Dr. Parkman. He now remains in the hands of the Executive ministers of the law, without, at present, so much as a shadow of hope, that he can avoid the merited fate of the murderer—an ignominious death.

Few can contemplate this remarkable case, one of the most startling in the annals of American jurisprudence, without an appalling sense of the terrible consequences of crime. Our pity for the victim and the afflicted family deprived of his love and care, is almost totally absorbed by the extraordinary developments attending the detection of the murderer; and here again, the utterances of indignant reproach against the perpetrator of the fearful crime, are restrained by those sympathies of our nature which are awakened amidst the deep anguish in which an amiable family is involved.

But the law, that law without which society would recede into barbarism, is above our sympathies. It exacts the penalty of life, on the conviction of guilt. The jury in the present case have declared that the guilt is proved as charged in the indictment. The court approves the finding of the jury, and the law will take its course.

Of this verdict, however some may differ upon the legal issues in the case, none can justly complain, who carefully examine the testimony which has been adduced. Circumstancial as it is, we regard it as conclusive. The combination of chances upon which alone we could predicate the innocence of the prisoner, would almost justifiy a conclusion that the formation of the world was the effect of chances. To admit the vague possibility of innocence in the face of such a consistent and methodical array of facts as that presented by the prosecution, would be to afflict society with painful uncertainty in relation to the force of evidence and the power of truth.

We perceive a disposition in some quarters to cavil with the mode in which the defence was conducted. It is a fact, we believe, that application was made to other distinguished men to undertake this task, but they declined. It was, at best, a thankless one *for honest men*. They knew their case; they had literally no defence; and to have attempted to implicate an innocent party would clearly have involved them in difficulties which they did wisely to avoid. Even Webster himself thought it most prudent to refrain from such an effort in his impolitic speech before the court. We do not wonder that his last true friend was convinced of his guilt by such a speech as that. It was virtually a confession of the deed."

Killed by the Crater of Vesuvius.—Charles Carroll Bayard, Midshipman of the U. S. Navy, aged 22, and a promising son of a distinguished gentleman of Philadelphia, died at Naples, Feb. 22d, of a wound received from a stone thrown from the crater of Vesuvius, while he was standing in company with other officers on the side of the mountain. The eruption was one of the most brilliant and tremendous that has been witnessed for many years. It was, moreover, remarkably sudden, as none of the usual signs had preceded it. A letter states that the mountain literally roared with the efforts it made to disgorge itself. The noise was like the firing of cannon at sea, and at every discharge there was thrown up a mass of lava and rocks, which at night looked like balls of fire.

☞ "English Nance," a female pugilist, aged 70, died on Saturday in the New York penitentiary, after 40 years imprisonment.

☞ Large tracts of country are still being overflowed and crops destroyed on the Mississippi, by crevices, at different points.

☞ A petition signed by 1500 ladies against granting liquor license, was lately presented to the Buffalo, (N.Y.) Councils.

Caught.—Henry, a slave of A. B. Luce, at Savannah, Georgia, was arrested on board the brig Gen. Jones, from Boston, at Savannah, on the 24th, after 4 months absence. It is supposed he had returned with the intention of carrying off others.

☞ The Ohio Legislature adjourned on the 25th ultimo, after a stormy and protracted session of 113 days.

☞ The U. States Arsenal, in Wilmington, Del, was sold at public sale on Saturday last, to Wm. Lea, for $2,400.

[Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, April 1.

Dr. Alex. McWilliams, one of our most distinguished physicians, died last night.

The President has directed that all the Executive departments be closed to-morrow, on the occasion of Mr. Calhoun's funeral.

The amount of Treasury notes outstanding, on the 1st of April, is $740,000

PHILADELPHIA, April 1.

The delegates to the Nashville Pacific Railroad Convention assembled here to-day in the large saloon of the Chinese Museum. They organized temporarily by appointing the Hon J. R. Ingersoll chairman, who explained the object of the meeting. Letters were read from the Hon. Thomas H. Benton, Col. Fremont, Senator Rusk, and others.

Resolutions were adopted authorising the chairman to appoint one delegate from each State, to represent it in convention, after which the convention adjourned.

Cotton quiet—no sales reported—the market in favor of buyers.

NEW YORK, April 1.

The steamer Crescent City sailed to-day for Chagres, with 375 passengers.

The Cotton market is rather dull.—The sales to-day amount only to 500 bales, at a shade in favor of buyers.

☞ An important Decision was given at Philadelphia on Saturday, establishing what, in the eye of the law, is the real relation between the keeper of a hotel and his guest and visiters. In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Mitchell, where the defendant was indicted for assault and battery in ejecting an objectionable person from the United States Hotel, of which he is proprietor, the Court of Quarter Sessions decided that a landlord has a right to compel any visiter to leave his house, who is obnoxious, and that he is justified in the use of moderate force to put him out if he refuses to go. The opinion was given upon a motion for a new trial, which has been granted.

A MYSTERY.—At one of the paper mills at Newton, Lower Falls, Mass., a day or two since, was found among the rags for the manufacture of paper, a quantity of genuine bank bills in pieces. The fragments represent the value of several hundred dollars. Among them is a one hundred dollar bill upon the Merchants' Bank, Boston.

HEAVY PUNISHMENT.—The trial of Albert G. Gaskins, the young man who was arrested in January last by a special agent of the Post Office Department, charged with robbing the U. S. mail, took place on Monday week, at Charleston, S. C., and resulted in his conviction on four separate indictments. He was sentenced to forty years' imprisonment at hard labor in Edgefield jail—ten years for each offence.

GEN. TAYLOR'S WISDOM.

The Enquirer not having the fear of the paternal birch before its eyes refuses to acknowledge General Taylor's "prompt, opportune and wise" conduct in respect to the slavery question. Perhaps the Enquirer did not see the confession of the Washington Union. We ask permission to bring it to view again. That paper, speaking of Seward's scheme to strengthen the Abolitionists and prevent a settlement of the slavery question, says: "It was well planned, cunningly devised, and skillfully executed. *and it would have succeeded to a great extent*, IF THE ADMINISTRATION HAD NOT PROMPTLY, OPPORTUNELY AND WISELY, we will say FOR THE COUNTRY, come to Mr. Webster's rescue."

There's the confusion, extorted by events from Bitter-endism itself! The friends of Gen. Taylor have not claimed more than that he acted "WISELY FOR THE COUNTRY," and *that* the Washington Union, admits!

Would the Enquirer have us dispute the word of the Washington Union, when it says precisely what we think, and what every candid and impartial man must think?—*Rich. Whig.*

For the Telegraph.

WHEREAS, A great physical, moral, and public evil, exists in our country, in consequence of the traffic in intoxicating drinks; and believing as we do, that it is greatly encouraged by candidates for public favor, by treating and causing it to be done for them by others; Therefore,

1. *Resolved*, That we, the members of Hookerton Division, No. 73, of the Sons of Temperance, will not support any candidate for public favor in our county, who treats, or permits others to treat for him, by or with his consent.

2. *Resolved*, That we call upon all the friends of the great Temperance reform, whether Sons of Temperance or not, to unite with us to put down the evil of treating at elections.

3. *Resolved*, That we request all candidates for office in our county, not to treat at all in any election.

4. *Resolved*, That a copy of this preamble and resolutions be sent to the Spirit of the Age, and the North Carolina Telegraph, for publication, with a request that all the papers in the State, friendly to our cause, be requested to copy. Duly signed by our W. P. & R.S.

GEO. P. KINCEY, W. P.
JOHN M. PATRICK, R. S.

To the People of N. Carolina.

The history of our Revolutionary struggle in North Carolina is fertile in events both tragic and romantic; and in many instances the two are so connected as to be inseparable. Writers have been found in several portions of the Union, who have undertaken to rescue from oblivion the Revolutionary incidents of their respective localities; but as yet North Carolina has found no one to undertake the task for her. Unworthy and incompetent as I am to do justice to the subject, and unprepared as I am to devote that time and attention to it which its importance demands; yet I am willing to lend my feeble aid in bringing up from the abyss of forgetfulness the deeds and transactions of our Revolutionary sires, the events of a by-gone generation that lived in 'the times that tried men's souls," and at a period (as is now apparent) when the world began to throw off the shackles of tyranny, and to emerge from the darkness of oppression, ignorance, and superstition, into the light of liberty, knowledge, and true religion.

It is my design to collect and arrange, in the form of sketches, tales, and legendary romance, the Revolutionary incidents of the State; and I shall feel thankful to any person informed of any event or incident worthy of note, to communicate the same to me. Will the people of the State aid me in my undertaking? To doubt their co-operation and assistance would be to impeach the patriotic character which they have so long maintained. Address

FRANK I. WILSON,
Rutherfordton, N. C.

MARRIED,

In this county, on Thursday last, by the Rev. I. T. Wyche, Mr. J. B. Northam to Mrs. —— Raiford.

In Greenville, on Thursday last, Mr. William Crumpler, of this town, to Miss Cooper.

In Hookerton, Greene County, on the 28th ultimo, by the Rev. Thos. Moore, Mr. Allen Brown to Miss Nancy Clark, both of Lenoir County.

SAVAGE & MEARES,
GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
SOUTH-WATER STREET,
(Third door below Market-Street.)
WILMINGTON, N. C.
EDWARD SAVAGE, 23 GASTON MEARES.

J. W. EVANS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR,
SMITHFIELD, N. C.
Attends the Courts of Johnston, Wayne, and Cumberland Counties. 23

JOB PRINTING.

The Office of the NORTH CAROLINA TELEGRAPH is prepared to execute in the handsomest style, and on the most accommodating terms, every description of PRINTING.

The Clerks of Courts, Sheriffs, Country Merchants, and all others, can have their Printing executed in the shortest time and best manner.

CIRCULARS,	HAND-BILLS,
CARDS,	LABELS,
BLANKS,	TICKETS,
NOTES,	BONDS,
CHECKS,	DRAFTS, &c.

Orders addressed to the Editor of this paper, will meet with prompt attention.

Molasses.

28 Hhds. superior retailing Molasses;
18 Tierces do. do. do.
25 Bbls. do. do. do.
For sale by OWEN HOLMES.
Wilmington, March 22. 23

Sack Salt.

850 large Sacks; for sale cheap by
Wilmington, March 22. OWEN HOLMES.

Look at This!

The subscriber offers for sale *cheap*, Brandy, Whiskey, Rum, Cherry Bounce, Crockery, Jugs, Pepper, Spice, Tea, &c., &c., at wholesale or retail.
Wilmington, March 22. OWEN HOLMES.

Molasses.

10 Hhds. superior retailing Molasses. Low for cash, at GEO. H. KELLEY'S.
Wilmington, March 25. 23

Notice.

THE undersigned, in the name and on behalf of Lafayette Division, No. 2, of the Sons of Temperance, will give $25 for the best original Essay on THE EVILS OF INTEMPERANCE AND THE REMEDY.—The Essay must be written by a North Carolinian, or a resident in the State; must not exceed thirty pages duodecimo, and must be forwarded free of charge, on or before the 15th of June next, to Rev. R. T. Heflin, S. W. Whiting, and C. C. Raboteau, Esqrs., Raleigh, N. C., who have kindly consented to act as adjudicators. The manuscript must be accompanied with a sealed letter containing the address of the writer. The award will be adjudged on the last day of August. C. P. JONES.

Religious Notice.

☞ Elder C. B. HASSELL will preach at Snow Hill, Greene county, on Wednesday, the 1st day of May next; at Nahunta, Thursday, the 2d, and at Goldsboro', on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, the 3d, 4th, and 5th May. April 2.

MORE GOLD!!!
James J. Davis,
WHEELRIGHT.
MULBERRY STREET
GOLDSBORO', N. C.
☞ Particular attention paid to repairing vehicles of every description.
April 4th, 1850. 23 1y.

WM. H. LIPPITT.
DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST.
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, Window Glass, Shop Furniture.
PERFUMERY; FANCY ARTICLES; STATIONERY: GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS.
Prescriptions accurately compounded. Medicine can be obtained at any hour of the night by calling at his DRUG STORE, where will always be found some one ready to wait on persons.
N. E. Corner of Front and Market Street.
Wilmington, Oct. 31st, 1849. 8 1y.

Corn! Corn!! Corn!!!

THE Subscriber has for sale from 150 to 200 BARRELS CORN, which he will dispose of at private sale, if immediately applied for. The Corn will be delivered at the Crib within a few yards of the depot at Goldsboro'. JOHN W. SASSER.
Goldsboro', March 27. 22
☞ Editors friendly to a distressed parent will please give the above an insertion.

My Son WILLIAM ALLEN, left this place in the early part of 1847, and served in the war with Mexico, and after its close was discharged at the fort at Governor's Island, in the State of New York, since which time I have not heard from him. Any information concerning him or his whereabouts, will be thankfully received by his distressed mother MRS. NANCY WOOD.
☞ Editors friendly to a distressed parent will please give the above an insertion.
Raleigh, N. C., January, 1850. 22

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will sell at Public Sale, on Tuesday of April Court next, in the Town of Kinston, his House and Lot, known as the **"Lenoir Hotel."**
TERMS—One fourth in Cash, the balance in one, two, and three years.
For further particulars, address the subscriber.
J. S. HARTSFIELD.
March 13, 1850. 21 4t.

People of Wayne County:

With regret, I have to press an article upon the public, in defence of my personal character, for a matter beneath the dignity of any gentleman; and indeed a matter unworthy of notice, but an omission to publish on my part, might by some be construed into the admission that such a state of things actually existed. Several weeks ago I published sundry notes against various persons, that I had lost or misplaced—and said notes are not yet found, and no human probability of their being recovered. I have been informed there is a report in circulation, that the notes were not lost, as I stated, but were mis-placed intentionally, but for what purpose I cannot learn. I would ask, is there a man possessed with reason as large as a grain of mustard seed, acquainted with my character, would believe such a report? I trust not. I know not public sentiment, but I cannot conceive for a moment for what purpose this report was started, or what ground any individual had for putting such a report in circulation; or how such a thing had its origin. I hereby declare to the world, that a more puny and fouler piece of defamation, never was uttered by the lips of any individual, and could not have eminated but from two sources: a Fool or a Liar, and he that gave it origin, is a LIAR and SCOUNDREL; and I hold myself ready, on all occasions, to defend my rights and character.
March 15, 1850—21 tf. JETHRO MURPHEY.

The Schoolfellow.

ON the first of January, 1850, will be published simultaneously at Charleston, S. C., and Athens, Ga., the first number of the second volume of the SCHOOLFELLOW, which has been pronounced by some of the ablest presses and best judges, "the best and cheapest juvenile magazine in the United States." The success of this little work has been so flattering, that the publishers have resolved to continue it and make it permanent, and they therefore call upon parents, teachers, and all interested in the rising generation to aid them in their efforts to make the Schoolfellow all that its most flattering judges have pronounced it.

Its Pictorial Embellishments will be more numerous and beautiful than heretofore; it will be printed on finer paper, and no pains will be spared to make it a most charming companion for all good girls and boys. It will make a volume of about 400 pages and 100 engravings, at $1 a year, in advance.

All orders must be accompanied with the cash.—Address, RICHARDS & WALKER,
Charleston, S. C.

NEW DRUG AND MEDICINE STORE.

THE subscriber would respectfully call the attention of the inhabitants of Wilmington, and the surrounding country, to his large and carefully selected Stock of
DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, PUTTY; DYE STUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PERFUMERY, FANCY ARTICLES, PATENT MEDICINES, &c., &c.; consisting in part of the following, together with a great many articles not usually kept in Drug Stores;

2 Casks Epsom Salts Eng.
1 " Sup. Carb. Soda;
½ " Cream Tartar;
1 " Carb or Sal. Soda;
1 Cask Cast. Oil;
12 bxs. Enens Plasters;
6 " India Rubber "
12 " Fahnestock Vermifuge;
1 " Peery's Dead Shot;
6 " Ger. Cough Drops;
6 " Sands' Sarsaparilla;
1 " Bristols' "
6 " Townsends' "
6 " Bulls' "
4 " German Cologne;
1 " French "
4 Cs. Calabria Licorice;
Sponge for Surgical purposes;
" coarse Bahama;
1 dozen Cod Liver Oil
Rushtons;
1 " Ricine Tonique for the hair;
1 " Hardy's Elixir for Dyspepsia;
Lunar Caustic—*pure;*
Denarcotized Opium;
Citric Acid;
1 cs. Pul. Rheubarb, East India;
" " Turkey;
Copaiva Cupsules;
Pills—Sugar Coated;
Thompson's Eye Water;
ALSO.
3000 lbs. pr'e White Lead;
2,500 lbs. extra "
2,000 " No. 1 "
300 " Venetian red in oil;
500 " " " dry;
Prussian Blue;
Turkey Umber;
225 gallons Linseed Oil,
Fayetteville;
12 doz. Hair Brushes assorted:
Paint Brushes a large assortment:
White Wash brushes;
Portrait "
Tooth, Nail and Flesh Brushes;
6 doz. Bay Rum;
Matches perfumed;
Phosphorous;
Phosphate Ammonia;
Quinine, Farr's and Rosengarten's;
Sulphate Morphine,
Acetate "
Iodine resublimed;
Iodide Potassium, English and French;
" Iron;
" Lead;
" Mercury;
Calomel, English;
Citrate of Iron & Quinine;
" " " Soluble;
Oil of Ergot;
" " Neroli;
" " Cedrat;
Kreosote;
1 gross Seidlitz Powders;
¼ " Soda "
Mustard, English and American;
Pro. to Carb Iron;
250 lbs. Spanish Brown dry;
700 " " " in oil;
100 " pr'e Verdigris in oil
50 " Chrome Green " "
10 " Yellow " "
75 " Paris Green;
Patent Black;
Lamp Black;
CAMPHINE AND BURNING FLUID best quality.

His terms are CASH; but a short indulgence will be always granted when circumstances justify.
C. DuPRE.
Druggist and Pharmaceutist.
Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 21. 18—

Just Received,

25 doz. Ames & Rowland's Shovels and Spades;
6 " Long handle Shovels;
5 " Garden Rakes;
80 " Hoes of various sizes and qualities.
ALSO,
4 dozen Ladies Garden Hoes, with medicated handles, said to be a celebrated cure for Dyspepsia and various other complaints resulting from want of exercise. It is believed that if judicious use is made of them, they will also cure extreme cases of poverty
For sale by ALEX. MacRAE, Jr.
Wilmington, March 15. 21

DAVID S. WILLIS.
NEAR THE COURT HOUSE,
NEWBERN N. C.

HAS just returned from the North, with a New and general Assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Hollow-ware, Cutlery, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c. &c.—which he offers to the citizens of Wayne, and adjoining Counties at prices which only need testing to prove satisfactory. Purchasers are respectfully invited to give him a call, and judge for themselves.
Newbern, Oct 20th 1849.

Dr. C. F. Dewey.

ONE DOOR SOUTH OF THE
GOLDSBOROUGH HOTEL

W. T. DORTCH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
GOLDSBORO', N. C
WILL regularly attend the Courts of Duplin, Wayne, Edgecomb and Nash Counties.
All business committed to his care will receive early attention.
July, 1849. 39

THOMAS RICHARDSON,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery,
SMITHFIELD, N. C.
March 21, 1849. 24

C. C. BATTLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Attends the Courts of Wake and the adjacent Counties. All business entrusted to him, will be promptly attended to.
He is prepared to make out and procure all SOLDIER'S CLAIMS, of every description, at short notice, according to prescribed forms.
Nov. 15, 1849. 4—

JOHN SIRMONS,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
In the house formerly occupied as the Printing Office of the Patriot,
GOLDSBORO' N. C.
☞ Gentlemen leaving work with him to make or repair, may depend upon having their jobs completed at the appointed time. 20—y.

MANUFACTURING Establishment.

JOSEPH WOLTERING (for a number of years Foreman in the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Blacksmith Shop) respectfully announces to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounded counties, that he is prepared to manufacture
LOCKS of all descriptions, Guns and Pistols Carriage springs, Mill work Brass Castings, and in short anything in Machine and Blacksmith work. He is also prepared to execute Bell-Hanging at the shortest notice.
Also, has on hand an extensive assortmet of Locks of all kinds at prices from 10 cents to 20 dollars; Edgetools an assortment of Axes, Drawing-knives, Hatchets, Hammers, Files of various descriptions, and a number of articles in his line too tedious to mention.
All orders faithfully executed at the lowest preices, and new work entrusted to his care will be warranted Orders from a distance will be attended to and executed at the shortest notice. His Establishment will be found at the Raleigh Railroad Depot.
Reparing in his line performed with neatness and despatch Also, a general assortment of Guns and Pistols constantly on hand.
JOSEPH WOLTERING
Raleigh, June 29, 1849.
Turpentine Stills made to order, and old ones repaired.

EVERETTSVILLE FEMALE
ACADEMY.

The Winter session of this School will commence on the first day of January next, under the management of Miss Sherbrooke, who is eminently qualified to instruct in the various branches of Literature and Science, aided by a competent Assistant.

TERMS.

Primary English Branches per Session of five months,	$7 00
The same, including Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, Composition, &c.	10 00
The above, including Natural and Moral Philosophy, Astronomy, Botany, History, Logic, Rhetoric, Algebra, Geometry &c.	12 50
French Drawing, Painting and Ornamental Needle work, each	5 00
Music with use of Piano,	18 00
Board per month,	6 00

Books, Music, Paints, Stationery, Canvass, Crewels &c, are furnished to the Students at a very small advance upon New York cost.
J. C. SLOCUMB.
Sec'y of Board Trustees.
Nov. 23 1849 5—tf

HOWARD & PEDEN,
HAVE just received and in store;
100 bbls. Planting and eating Potatoes;
12 " Guano;
50 " N. O. Whiskey;
10 " Old Monongahela do.
5 " Apple Brandy;
5 hhds. Portorico Sugar;
20 bbls. " do.
25 half bbls. " do.
20 bags Coffee;
100 boxes Candles, assorted;
100 sacks Salt;
5,000 bushels alum Salt;
50 boxes Raisins;
20 boxes Candies, assorted;
50 boxes Cheese;
20 Nests flower Pails;
10 " half Bushel Measures;
12 heavy ironed half bushel Measures;
20 doz. painted Buckets.
Pickles, Catsups, Sauces, Fishes, Essences, &c.
All of which they offer for sale cheap, on South Water Street Wilmington, March 12. 21

MILITARY EQUIPAGE.

A SPLENDID UNIFORM for a Captain, with Cap and Plume, nearly new, is offered for sale cheap.
Enquire at this Office.
March 14, 1850. 20

North State Division S. of T.
Meet in their Division Room, in Goldsboro' every alternate Monday, at 2 o'clock, P. M., and intervening Mondays, at 7 o'clock, P. M. 20

Soda Fount for Sale.

The undersigned has an excellent Soda Fount that can be bought cheap for Cash, or on 6 months time, with note and good security.
JNO. H. CRAWFORD.
Smithfield, Jan. 21. 13 2m.

Goldsboro' Advertisements

Saddle and Harness MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscriber thankful for the liberal support heretofore received, begs leave to inform the citizens of Wayne, and the adjoining counties that he has removed to his new Shop on East Centre Street, next door to the Odd Fellow's Hall And having just returned from the North with a new Stock of materials, is prepared to execute all orders in his line of business, and hopes by strict attention to the same, to merit a still greater share of public patronage. Saddles and harness made to order at the shortest notice. Repairing neatly executed.
JOHN TAYLOR
Raw *Hides* taken in exchange for Saddlery.
Goldsboro', Dec'r 8th 1849 7—t

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

On the night of the 3rd January, 1850 a small spotted Dog, with black ears, and will recognize the name of Lad. Any information concerning him, will be thankfully received, and the person delivering him to me, shall be liberally rewarded.
JOSEPH A. INGRAM.
Goldsboro', Jan. 26th, 1849. 14—

WAYNE HOTEL,

IN GOLDSBORO' N. C.

The Subscriber having thoroughly refitted the House lately occupied by William Robinson, on the West side of the *Rail Road*, is now prepared to receive and entertain visiters. The accommodations in all respects, will be as good as can be found in the State. The single rooms are provided with every necessary convenience, and the double rooms, for families, are fitted up with care. The servants have been selected from the best to be obtained, and experienced Ostlers have been employed to take charge of Horses.
The Subscriber will make every exertion to give satisfaction to the patrons of the House
JOHN P. SANFORD.
Goldsboro' Jan. 10th 1850. 11tf

Sealed Proposals.

THE Undersigned will receive, until the 8th day of April next, at 11 o'clock, A.M., Sealed Proposals for furnishing the following named timbers, intended for building a M. E. Church, in the Town of Goldsboro', viz:

4 Sills	50 feet long,	12 × 12	inches;
3 Sills	40 "	13 × 12	"
4 Posts,	20 feet long,	12 × 12	inches;
4 Plates,	50 "	5 × 10	"
2 Plates,	40 "	5 × 10	"
1 Piece,	25 "	5 × 10	"
4 Pieces,	25 "	4 × 10	"
27 Studs,	20 "	6 × 5	"
66 Pieces,	20 "	6 × 5	"
52 Pieces,	25 "	3 × 6	"
26 Pieces,	40 "	3 × 12	"
26 Joists,	42 "	3 × 10	"
35 Pieces,	20 "	2 × 21	"
13 Pieces,	32 "	2 × 16	"
26 Plank,	32 "	1 × 16	"
13 Plank,	36 "	1 × 16	"
8 Pieces,	40 "	2 × 16	"
35 Pieces,	20 "	2 × 21	"

500 feet plank, 2 inches thick, 24 inches wide;
6,000 feet weatherboards, 7 inches wide, ⅞ thick;
6,000 feet flooring, 8 inches wide 1¼ inch thick;
1,000 feet plank, ¾ inch thich, 10 to 12 inches wide;
1,000 feet plank, 1¼ thick, 18 inches wide;
1,000 feet plank, 1¼ thick, 12 to 16 inches wide;
1,000 feet plank, 2 thick, 14 to 16 inches wide;
2,500 feet sheeting;
100 feet 4 x 10, for window sills;
20,000 good shingles, ⅝ inch thick at the butt end.
All of the above timber to be of the heart of pitch pine, except the shingles, they may be either of heart pine or cypress; and all of said timber and shingles to be subject to the inspection of the undersigned committee, which they will refuse to receive, if of inferior quality. Those wishing to put in bids, can do so for either a part or the whole of said bill. Those bidding will please state at what price they will furnish the Sills, Scantlings, Weatherboards, Flooring, Shingles, &c., keeping the price of each separate and apart from the other. The Contractor or Contractors will be given until the 1st day of July, to deliver the Timber, and they will be required to deliver it in Goldsboro', at such place as the undersigned committee may designate; and bond for the faithful performance of said contract will be required from those to whom the contracts may be let.
W. S. G. ANDREWS,
S. D. PHILLIPS,
J. N. ANDREWS,
W. C. BRYAN,
D. B. EVERITTE,
J. C. SLOCUMB,
WM. K. LANE,
Committee.
☞ Proposals may be directed to Wm. K. Lane, as Chairman of the Committee.
March 18. 21—3t.

SUMMERLIN & HAMLET'S
LIVERY STABLE.

(*Opposite Mrs. Borden's Hotel.*)

The subscribers keeps constantly on hand and for hire, a fine collection of Horses, both Saddle and Harness, suitable for persons of every age, sex, or condition.

Also a very superb and elegant variety of vehicles, Coaches, Carriages, Buggies, &c &c. which can be hired on REASONABLE terms, and always ready.

Persons desiring it, can be conveyed to any part of the State, accompanied by skillful and accommodating drivers. Passengers arriving in the RAIL ROAD CARS, and wishing private conveyances, will find us ready at all times to attend their calls.
WM. G. SUMMERLIN.
RICHARD W. HAMLET.

Copartnership.

The subscribers have this day entered into copartnership, under the name of
TURNAGE & WARTERS,
at the store next to the Wayne Hotel, where they have now on hand, and will continue to keep, a full stock of
Family Groceries, Confectionaries, &c., where they will be glad to serve their friends at all hours. In connection with their house is a Bar, where will always be found a supply of choice liquors.
S. B. TURNAGE,
T. WARTERS.
February 1, 1850. 15—
☞ S. B. TURNAGE takes this occasion to return thanks to his former customers for their liberal patronage, and solicits a continuance of their favors. persons in arrears for Groceries or at the Bar, are requested to come forward and close their accounts, without delay

Wilmington Advertisements.

DRUGS, MEDICINES PAINTS, OILS, &c.

THE subscriber begs to inform the public that he has and is constantly receiving a large and well selected assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-stuffs, Window glass, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Patent medicines, etc. consisting in part of the following

DRUGS.

Castor oil by the gallon and bottle, calomel, seidlitz and soda powders, opium, epsom and glauber salts, aloes, myrrh, sarsaparilla, spirits ammonia, potash, digitalis, rhubarb ippecac, jalap, barley, sago, tartaric acid, seidlitz mixture, cream tartar, bi. carb. soda, sal soda.

CHEMICALS.

Sulph. quinine, do. morphine, do. act. iodine, iodide potass, lactate of iron, citrate of iron, citrate of iron and quinine, ammon tart. of iron, veratrine, velarianate of zinc, iodide of lead.

PAINTS—White lead, dry do ground in oil, pure extra and No. 1, black lead, dry and ground in oil, chrome green, do ground in oil, chrome yellow, do ground in oil, venitian red, dry and in oil, spanish brown, dry and in oil, yellow ochre, dry and in oil, terra de sienna, umber, lamp black, litharge, coach, japan, and copal varnish, linseed oil, train oil, lamp oil, best winter bleached sperm oil, for family use.

DYE-STUFFS.—Indigo, madder, copperas, logwood, red sanders, annatto.

WINDOW GLASS.—8 by 10, 10 by 12, 10 by 14, 10 by 15, 11 by 17, 12 by 14, 12 by 16, 12 by 20, etc.

PAINT and VARNISH BRUSHES.—Paint brushes, from No. 6 to 000000, sash tools, No. 1 to No 8, varnish brushes, No. 1 to 000.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Townsend's sarsaparilla,
Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's do.
Sands' sarsaparilla,
Sands' Iodide of sarsaparilla,
} in quart bottles.
Webster's do
India Cholagogue, House's Indian Tonic, Indian and Swaim's Panacea, Wistar's Balsom of Wild Cherry, Swayne's syrup of wild cherry Olasoonian balsam, Peery's dead shot, Fahnestock's Vermifuge, Kellinger's Liniment, Jayne's Alterative, Carminative balsam, Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge, Exporant, Wistar's, Peter's Leidy's, Blood, Jayne's sanative' Beckwith's, Brandreth's, Moffatt's, Clickener's, Wright's Indian, Madam hall's Venus, and Champion's Pills, McAllister's, Harrison's, Gray's and Tousey's Ointment, Moffat's Phœnix Bitters.

FOR JELLIES, PASTRY, ETC.—Cooper's Isinglass, Preston's Ext's. of Vanilla, Rose, Lemon and Nutmeg, Rose water, Essence of Lemon, Cinnamon, and Cloves, Black and Red Pepper, Allspice, Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Tonqua Beans, Jamaica and Race Ginger.

PERFUMERY AND FANCY ARTICLES.—French German, and American Cologne, Am. Cologne, by the pint and quart, Rousel's, Crary's, and Hauel's shaving cream, Military shaving soap, Hauel's Nymph soap, Jones' Chemical soap, Barry's Tricopherous, Jayne's Hair Tonic, Hauel's Eau lustral, Hauel's Liquic Hair Dye, Phalon's Hair Invigorator, Castor Oil Pomatum, Ox marrow, Bear's Oil, Macassar, do, Antique do., Indian do., 50 dozen assorted Fancy soaps, 16 do. Hair brushes, assorted, 25 do. Fine Tooth brushes, assorted, 6 do. Nail do., 6 do. shaving do. Plain and Fancy note paper, plain and fancy note envelopes, letter do., plain and fancy letter paper, Fancy Motto seals, Transparent and plain wafers, Cold Cream in jars and bottles, Rose Lip salve, black Pomatum, plain and fancy Toilet bottles, Pink ball, Pink sausers, Fancy Rouge, Alabaster powder, prepared Chalk in balls, Toilet powder, Puff and boxes, Charcoal Tooth paste, Amber do. Orris do., Orris Tooth Powder, Charcoal do., powder, Money wallets, Tobacco do., India Rubber, Drawing pencils, India Rubber ballst Lubin's *French Extracts*, a large variety, Essence bouquet, Scent bags, Cigar cases, etc.
For sale by WM. H. LIPPITT,
Druggist and Chemists
N. E. Corner of Front and Market
Wilmington, Dec. 9

Look Here!

THE Subscriber has opened a large Stock of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, at Hall & Armstrong's old stand.
He will also attend to the sale of COUNTRY PRODUCE, as Agent, on Water Street.
MILES COSTIN.
Wilmington, Dec. 13. 8 1y.

Dr. Hackneys Anodyne.
A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE FOR CHILLS AND FEVER AND BILLIOUS FEVER IN ITS FIRST STAGE.

THIS valuable Medicine has been in use for a number of years and has not been known in a single instance to fail curing the Chills and Fevers in one day as can be attested by several of the most respectable men in Johnston, Edgecomb, and Nash.
P. FERRALL, Ag't.
Smithfield June 1, 1849.

Pavilion Hotel,
BY
H. L. BUTTERFIELD.
(Formerly of the Charleston Hotel.)
CHARLESTON, S. C.

Johnston Hotel.
Thomas C. Clifton.
SMITHFIELD N C.
April 20, 1849.

Encourage Home Industry!

Union Point Factory.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that he has now in operation his

Steam Factory,
On Union Point, foot of East Front Street, for the manufacture of
Sash, Blinds & Doors.
He is prepared to make these articles in the best style, at short notice, and at New York Prices. He is ready to contract for any quantity on terms the most reasonable.
ALONZO J. WILLIS.
NEWBERN, July 21. 41-1y
W. F. S. Alston, Agent at Goldsboro'.
D. McPherson, " Smithfield.

Newbern Advertisements.

Newbern Hotel,
BY
JOHN CHARLOTTE,
NEWBERN, N. C.

JOSEPH CARTER,
Forwarding, Receiving and COMMISSION MERCHANT,
NEWBERN, N. C.

REFERENCES.—Chas Slover, Alex. Mitchell, Wm. P. Moore.
Newbern, July 1849. 41-1y

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE Undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Johnston, Wayne, Lenoir and Jones, that he keeps always on hand, a large and good assortment of

Boots and Shoes,

Made under his own eye, which he will sell low for Cash. He has a number of excellent workmen employed, and is prepared to make to order any article in his line out of the best materials, on short notice, at low prices. Orders thankfully received.
WESLEY GRAY.
New Berne, July 24, 1849 41-1y

THE OLD NORTH STATE
JEWELRY STORE.

The subscriber continues to keep at his Store on Pollok-street, a full and choice assortment of

Gold and Silver Jewelry;
Among which are—
Gold and Silver *WATCHES,*
" " *SPECTACLES,*
" Finger and Ear Rings,
Breast Pins, Pencil Cases, Pens and Keys,
Fine Gold, Guard and Fob Chains,
Table and Tea Spoons, warranted Pure Silver,
Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays,
Waiters in setts, and Clocks, and other Time pieces, of every description; together with almost every other article usually kept in a fancy Jewelry Store.——N. B. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry of every description repaired and warranted.
ELIJAH FERGUSON.
New Bern July, 21. 41-1

W. G. HALL,
BOOK BINDER
AND
Stationer,
NEWBERN, N. C.

Work left at this Office will be promptly attended to. 14—3m

E. PRICE & SON,
Marble Yard.
BROOKLYN, LONG ISLAND, FORMERLY OF NORWARK, CT.

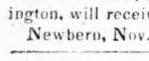
Monuments, Tombstones, Fire-place Facings, Paint Stones and Mullers, Hearthstones, &c.

E. PRICE & SON, are prepared to execute all orders for the above articles at very moderate prices. Orders left with Dibble & Bro's. Newbern, N. C., or J. J Doughty, Washington, will receive prompt attention.
Newbern, Nov. 22. 5—tf

WM. P. MOORE,
RECEIVING, FORWARDING, AND
Commission Merchant,
NEWBERN, N. C.

Encourage Home Industry!
Union Point Factory.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that he has now in operation his



Steam Factory,
On Union Point, foot of East Front Street, for the manufacture of

Sash, Blinds & Doors.

He is prepared to make these articles in the best style, at short notice, and at New York Prices He is ready to contract for any quantity on terms the most reasonable.
ALONZO J. WILLIS.
NEWBERN, July 21. 41-1y
W. F. S. Alston, Agent at Goldsboro'.
D. McPherson, " Smithfield.

WM. P. MOORE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALER IN
Dry Goods and Groceries,
NEWBERN, N. C

WM. T. WILLIS,

Draper and Tailor,
Would respectfully present himself to the Counties immediately connected with the general trade at NEWBERN: That he will keep constantly on hand a full supply of GOODS adapted to GENTLEMEN'S WARE.

Gentlemen visiting Newbern are requested to call and examine my Stock, as I keep a large and well selected assortment. Keeping the best WORKMEN from the NORTH, I am persuaded those persons most difficult to please must be suited.
Newbern, N C July 23. 41-1y

ALONZO T. JERKINS,
Forwarding, Receiving, Commission Merchant and General Agent,
FOR THE SALE OF
Ton Timber, Naval Stores, Produce, &c.
NEWBERN, N. C.
July 23, 1849. 14-1y

DAVID S. WILLIS.
NEAR THE COURT HOUSE,
NEWBERN N. C.

HAS just returned from the North, with a New and general Assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Hollow-ware, Cutlery, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c. &c—which he offers to the citizens of Wayne, and adjoining Counties at prices which only need testing to prove satisfactory Purchasers are respectfully invited to give him a call, and judge for themselves.
Newbern, Oct. 20th 1849.

Wilmington Cards.

S. R. Ford,
WILMINGTON, N. CAROLINA.

Dealer in Marble Monuments; Head and Foot Stones; Paint Stones; Imposing Stones;

And in short, any article called for of either Italian, Egyptian or American Marble: and work warranted to please or no sale; and if damaged before delivery, it is at his expense.
W. F. S. Alston, Agent, Goldsboro' N. C.
Nov 23. —5

G. & W. A. GWYER,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
CABINET FURNITURE,
In all its Varities,
Bedsteads, Cots, Mattresses, Looking Glasses, &c
Front street, Near Market,
WILMINGTON, N. C
GEORGE GWYER. WM. A. GWYER

J. D. LOVE,
DEALER IN
CABINET FURNITURE,
BEDSTEADS, CHAIRS, MATTRASSES, &c.
Rock Spring, WILMINGTON, N. C.
July 1, 1849. 38-1y

MARTIN & CRONLY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.
A. Martin. *M. Cronly*
July, 1849. 46

Howard & Peden,
General Commission Merchants,
And Agents for the sale of
Bacon, Lard. Peas, &c. &c.
South Water Street,
(One door North of Messrs. Barry, Bryant & Co
WILMINGTON, N. C.
W. C. HOWARD W. N. PEDEN

GEO. H. KELLY,
Commission Merchant
Next door to A. A. Wanner's, on North Water st, will attend to the sale of all kinds of *Country Produce*, such as Corn, Peas, Meal, Bacon, Lard, &c and will keep constantly on hand a full supply of Groceries, &c.

REFERENCES—Willis Hall and B Caraway, of Wayne, and E P Hall, John McRae Gen Alexander McRae, and Willie A Walker, of Wilmington.
Wilmington, Dec. 13. 8 1y.

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.
GENERAL
COMMISSION & FORWARDING
MERCHANT
WILMINGTON, N. C.
AND
AGENT FOR THE
MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW JERSEY.
SURPLUS OVER $800,000.
October 20th, 1849 1—

J. Wilkinson & co.,
Cash Dealers in
CONFECTIONARY, FRUIT, NUTS,
Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, Segars, &c.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Market Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
November 9, 1849 3 1y

RUSSELL & KENDRICK,
General Commission Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores, and country produce.
Refer to E P Hall, Esq., O. G. Parsley, Esq, John Dawson, Esq, of Wilmington, N. C
Dec. 14. 8 1y

DAVID CASHWELL.
GENERAL COMMISSION AND
FORWARDING MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.
Dec. 14. 8 1y.

WM. H. LIPPITT.
DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST.
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, Window Glass, Shop Furniture.
PERFUMERY; FANCY ARTICLES; STATIONERY: GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS.

Proscriptions accurately compounded. Medicine can be obtained at any hour of the night by calling at his DRUG STORE, where will always be found some one ready to wait on persons.
N. E. Corner of Front and Market Street.
Wilmington, Oct. 31st, 1849. 8 1y.

S. P. POLLEY'S,
Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Manufactory.

Turpentine and Whiskey Stills and Worms made and repaired at the shortest notice. Also, have always on hand Rosin strainers, Dippers, Skimmers, Pumps, Stoves, Grates, Oil and Camphine Lamps, Guns, Pistols, Flasks, Percussion caps, and a general assortment of Britania and Japan ware &c &c at New York prices. Wilmington, N. C.
Jan. 10, 1850. 11-ly.

Wilmington Advertisements.

Washington and Lafayette HOTEL.

THE subscriber having taken the WASHINGTON HOTEL in connection with the LAFAYETTE HOUSE, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that the two Houses are open, under the name and style of the WASHINGTON AND LAFAYETTE HOTEL, which is under his immediate superintendence, and now ready for the reception of transient or steady BOARDERS

The Hotel has been thoroughly cleansed, and supplied with new bedding and furniture of every description. He has also obtained the services of good and faithful servants; and he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to those who may patronize the House, as no pains will be spared on his part to make his guests both comfortable and contented.

His TABLE will be found bountifully furnished with the best the market affords; and His BAR supplied with the best of Liquors.
DAVID THALLY.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct 13. 1849—1y.

Books, Stationery,
AND
FANCY ARTICLES!
L. H. PIERCE.
BOOK SELLER, STATIONER,
AND
Dealer in Fancy Articles and Paper Hangings

Respectfully calls attention to a large stock of Books, etc., which he has recently received from the North,—consisting of Miscellaneous works, School Books, Histories, Biographies, Works of great men, Travels, Poetry, Song Books. Bibles, Prayer and Hymn books, etc.

ALSO, Parlor and Travelling Writing Desks, Port folios, Paper Mache, a beautiful article, Morocco, Gilt and plain.

AND a Variety of fancy Ink stands; Articles for worsted work, viz: Patterns of various styles, Worsted Needles, Perforated Boards and Cards, Canvass, etc. etc.

ALSO, Steel Beads, Silk Twist, Tassels, Rings, Purse and Bag Clasps, all of which will be sold low.
Wilmington, Nov. 14th. 4—

CARPETS, CARPETS.
100 PIECES carpeting from 25 to $1 50 cts. a yard, 25 pr cent cheaper than a any other Merchants.
by C. H. LIPPITT.

C. H. LIPPITT,
HAVING REMOVED to the store lately occupied by Messrs. **Anderson** and **Young**, and known as the ANDERSON STORE, has

Just Received

a general assortment of
DRY GOODS, HARD WARE,
CUTLERY, &c,

adapted to the wants of the town and country
C. H. L. respectfully invites his customers to continue their trade with him at his new stand, he would also, say to the customers of Messrs. Anderson & Young, that having succeeded to their business stand (They having gone out of trade) he is desirous of succeeding to their business also, and believes he can offer inducements for their old customers to trade with him. They are respectfully invited to call and examine his goods and judge for themselves.
Wilmington, N. C Oct. 13th 1849 51-1y

Geo. H. Kelley's
New Family Grocery and Provision Store, on Water st., next door to A. A. Warnet's.

Will be found constantly on hand, such as bags of Rio and Laguira Coffee, bbls and hhds of Poiorico ditto, bbls of clarified, crushed, and powdered sugars, boxes and casks of cheese, sacks salt, barrels of butter and soda crackers, boxes of soda, sugar, and pic nic crackers, barrels and half barrels of best canal flour, bags, boxes, and kegs of buckwheat, firkins of best butter, half barrels of best Fulton market beef, jars and kegs of pickles, molasses by the barrel, boxes sperm, adamantine, and tallow candles, kegs of powder and bags shot, half and quarter barrels and kitts of No. 1 mackerel and salmon, pepper, spice, ginger, cloves, mace, nutmegs, copperas, brimstone, allum, soap, snuff by the barrels, bladder and bottle, lamp, train, and linseed oils. A fine assortment of Hollow-ware and crockery, in fine all that belongs to such an establishment, except spirituous liquors All will be sold low for Cash Persons would do well to call before buying elsewhere. Wilmington, Dec 19 —— 9

JUST RECEIVED.
At the Book Store.—A large and Beautiful assortment of plain and fancy note paper, suitable for Wedding and Party invitations.

The largest stock of Letter, Foolscap, Printing and Wrapping paper ever offered for sale in this market.
L. H. PIERCE.
Wilmington, Nov. 14th. 5—

FOR SALE AT THE NEW BOOK STORE.
A New Style of Music Port Folios.

THE most convenient and useful article ever presented to the public; they are so constructed that pieces of Music can be filed away without difficulty, thus preserving it whole and clean until a sufficient quantity has been obtained for binding, when it can be detached from the Port folio without the slightest injury, leaving it for further use.

ALSO, a variety of new Articles, such as Fancy paper weights, Ladies Toilets Cushions, &c. &c.
L. H. PIERCE.
Wilmington. Nov14th. 5—

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
S. & D. TELLER have just received, and are constantly receiving, a splendid assortment of all kinds of DRY GOODS AND READY MADE CLOTHING; among them may be found a splendid assortment of Silks, French Merino, Colored Flannels, for lady's Sacks, Muslin de Laines, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Alpaccas, with a great many other articles in their line, too numerous to mention, which the public are invited to call and examine Ladies are particularly invited to call and see their splendid assortment of FANCY GOODS.
Wilmington, Dec. 14. 8

Soda Fount for Sale.
The undersigned has an excellent Soda Fount that can be bought cheap for Cash, or on 6 months time, with note and good security.
JNO. H. CRAWFORD.
Smithfield, Jan. 21. 13 2m.

Wilmington Advertisements.

SADDLE, HARNESS, AND TRUNK MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has recently received large additions to his stock of Saddle and Harness monntings, &c, of the latest and most improved style, and is constantly manufacturing, at his store on Market street, formerly occupied by Guy C Hotchkiss, every description of articles in the above line. From his experience in the business, he feels confident that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to his customers and all others who may favor him with a call. He has now on hand, and will constantly keep, a large assortment of

Coach, Gig, and Sulky Harness; Lady's Saddles, Bridles, Whips, &c.; Gentlemen's Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Spurs, &c. &c.,

which he warrants to be of the best material and workmanship He has also a large assortment of

Trunks, Valises, Saddle and Carpet Bags, Satchels, fancy Trunks, &c.

and all other articles usually kept in such establishments, all of which he offers low for CASH, or on SHORT CREDIT to prompt customers.

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Medical Bags, &c., made to order.

REPAIRING of all kinds done with neatness and despatch. Old Saddles and Harness taken in part for new. JOHN J. CONOLEY
Wilmington, Dec. 1849. 8 1y

CAN BE FOUND AT THE NEW FAMILY GROCERY & PROVISION STORE.
5 half barrels of Extra Fulton Market Beef; 6 kits A 1 No 1 Mackerel 6 do No 1 Salmon, 5 barrels superior Molasses, 4 kits Sounds and Tongues, a fine article, half barrel Salmon A No. 1 at 10c per pound, 4 quarter barrels A No 1 Mackerel, 2 half do. 8 kegs superior Goshen Butter All low for cash, at GEORGE H. KELLY'S
Wilmington, December 20 9—

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
THE subscriber respectfully notifies the public that he is receiving his Fall and Winter Stock of Goods, and that he is determined to sell them as cheap as can be bought at any other house in the place. His stock consists in part of

1,600 sacks (large size) Liverpool Salt;
3,500 bushels Turk's Island do
86 bbls Rectified Whiskey;
12 do Old Monongahela whiskey, 12 years old.
41 do do Apple Brandy;
26 do New England Rum;
1 cask Cherry Bounce;
1 hhd Jamaica Rum;
3 cask Cognac Brandy;
10 barrels Cider Vinegar;
5 hhds Cuba Molasses;
3 do New Orleans Molasses;
60 bags Rio and Liguyra Coffee;
27 barrels brown Sugars;
Bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger;
Barrels Copperass, Salts, and Saltpetre;
Rice, Nutmegs, and Cheese;
13,000 lbs Bacon hams, sides, an shoulders;
220 pieces handsome Prints;
3 bales Cotton Oznaburgs;
3 do do 4-4 Fayeteville Sheeting;
Blue Homespun, Kentucky Jeans, Kerseys Lindseys, and Negro Blankets;
1,000 bunches Spun Cotton, from 5 to 12;

With almost every article that is necessary to make a complete assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, Persons in want of goods may assured that I can sell them as *cheap* as can be bought in the place. OWEN HOLMES.
Wilmington, Oct 5. 51 1y.

J. A. Parker,
Wilmington, N. C.
HOUSE, SHIP, & SIGN PAINTER,
Imitator of Wood and Marble, Glazier, Paper-Hanger, and Gilder,

Is prepared to do any kind of work in the above line, either in town or country. Constantly on hand, a general assortment of

Paints, Oil, Glass, and Putty.

—ALSO—

Agent for Sashes, Doors and Blinds, of one of the best manufactories at the North. Orders promptly attended to.

☞ Jas Griswold, Esq on application, will furnish prices.
Wilmington, February 18, 1850. 17—1y.

NEW SUPPLY OF FURNITURE
AT THE WELL KNOWN
New York Furniture Warehouse.

G. & W. A. GWYER, PROPRIETORS.

WE have just received a large stock of ornamental and useful Furniture, which is open to the inspection of the Ladies. We are determined to dispose of our goods at very low prices, and think the cash system the most favorable mode of doing business; by this means customers can supply themselves at New York rates Persons about to commence house-keeping, hotel keepers, and all persons in need of our stock, are requested to call Among our assortment may be found the following articles:

Mahogany Sofas and Divans, newest patterns.
do Dining Tables;
Black Walnut Dining Tables;
do do and Cherry Tea Tables;
Mahogany stuffed Rockers;
do and Gilt frame Looking Glasses;
do French Bedsteads;
do Secretaries and Counting-house Desks;
do Side Tables;
do do do Marble Top;
do Wardrobes;
do and Marble Top Bureaus;
do do do Centre Tables;
do do do Washstands
do Hat Stands;
Black Walnut Parlor Chairs;
Maple do do
Fancy Cane Seat do
do Rush do do
Black Walnut and Maple Rockers;
Mahogany stuffed seat Nurse do
Wood Seat Rockers;
Office Chairs and Cushions;
Cheap Wash Stands and Toilet Tables;
Cheap Bureaus and Wood Seat Chairs;
Children's Chairs, a great variety;
Cottage Bedsteads;
High Post do sacking bottom;
do Slat bottom;
Field Bedsteads, screw, cord and slat bottom;
Low Post Bedsteads, cord and slat bottom;
Black Walnut, Cherry, and Willow Cradles;
Double and single Cotts,
Willow Waggons and Children's Rocking Horses,
Reading Tables, Meat Safes, Gilt and Britania Spittoons, Towel Rocks and Bird cages, chairs for the sick, Moss, HAIR, and STRAW MATTRASSES.

In fact, a large miscellaneous stock of useful goods. Persons from the country are requested to call, as we solicit an examination of our stock and prices Goods packed for transportation.
Wilmington Jan 17. 12—

Mitchell's Eye Salve.
To the Public.

THE concurrent testimony of men of integrity and worth is the best evidence we can have of any fact of which we have no cognizance ourselves. The great advantages possessed by this article over all other, are—its CERTAINTY, SAFETY, CONVENIENCE and ECONOMY. All physicians admit that great danger is to be apprehended from drugging the eye when in an inflamed and unhealthy state. In the use of this salve this objection is entirely removed, as no harm can possibly result from its use: it being in all cases applied to the EXTERNAL portions of the eye, thereby avoiding all the inconvenience, pain and danger, which necessarily attend the introduction of any pungent article INTO the eye. Its activity in subduing inflamation is so great that but few cases require the use of more than one bottle to effect a perfect cure. For sale at this office.
Jan. 10, 1850. 11-tf

Only 25 cents per box,
FOR the cure of Headache, Giddiness, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism, Piles, Heartburn, Worms, Dyspepsia, Cholera Morbus, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Liver complaint, Rising in the throat, Fevers of all kinds, Colds, Gout, Gravel, Female Complaints, Nervous complaints, and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood, and morbid secretions of the liver and Stomach.

Every disease to which the human frame is subject, originates from impurities of the blood or derangement of digestive organs.

Dr. Gordon's Family Pills, being compounded exclusively of such ingredients as nature intended should operate on the impurities of the Human System. Strike at the root of the disease, removing all impurities from the body, opening the pores externally, separating all foreign and obnoxious particles from the chyle, so that the blood, of which it is the origin, must be thoroughly pure and necessarily securing a free and vigorous action to the Heart, Lungs, Liver and Stomach, thereby restoring health, by opening the pores, cleansing the veins and arteries, unimpeding all the natural veins and purifying the blood; they render the system not only thoroughly sound, but also impervious to disease, even when all other means have failed.

Within the last twelve months, more than one hundred cases of the most aggravated forms of Dyspepsia have been cured by the medicine, where rigid dieting, the Blue Pill, and almost every other means had been resorted to without any benefit, and when death stared its miserable victim fully in the face. If Dr. Gordon's PILLS were not adapted to the cure of any but this horrid malady, their uniform success in this disease alone would be sufficient to 'waft on to fame' the name of their inventor, as a benefactor of his species. This medicine never fails to cure the worst cases of piles in one week!

For sale in Tarboro', and at this office.
Jan 10, 1850. 11-tf

DUDLEY'S
Anti-Rheumatic OIL.
A certain and speedy Cure for Chronic Rheumatism, Spasms of the Muscles, Ligaments, and Back, and for Sprains, Bruises, and Contusions.

The history of this invaluable medicine is remarkable. It has risen into notice, and established a high and just reputation in the region of country where it has been tried, ALONE from the surprising and numerous cures it has effected. The Proprietor Dr Samuel Dudley, Hospital Surgeon, on the Island of Portsmouth, North Carolina, has used it with unfailing success, both in the Hospital, and in his private practice about twenty years. During that period it has been attracting public attention, and gradually rising into general and high reputation in all that region of country, solely, by the surprising certainty of the cures it has uniformely effected. Until very recently, it has never been advertised, nor have any pains been taken to extend its celebrity. Its high reputation therefore is permanent, because it is based upon surprising and UNFAILING experiment alone. The Proprietor encouraged by his eminent success in cases of Chronic Rheumatism, and by the advice of his friends, and he will add actuated by a desire to extend as far as possible the benefits of its healing properties is now taking measures to make its wonderful properties more generally known All he asks is a fair trial. It is now offered to the afflicted in the Eastern portion of North Carolina. The proprietor is perfectly willing to put the result of its success or failure upon its success or failure in curing or failure to cure any case of Chronic Rheumatism, or other affection for which it is recommended

Certificates from highly respectable sources like the following, can be multiplied to almost any extent A few are appended.

The following has been politely furnished by that highly esteemed citizen Col. Joshua Tayloe of Beaufort county N. C. well know as a valuable member of our State Senate, and at present Collector of the Port of Ocrecoke, North Carolina:—

"At the request of Dr. Samuel Dudley of Portsmouth, North Carolina, I state that some years ago one of my sons had a severe and protracted attack of Rheumatism, and by using his "Anti-Rheumatic Oil" he was relieved.

It gives me great pleasure to say, that besides this case, I have heard of others which convince me that this oil is very valuable in cases of *Rheumatism.*
JOSHUA TAYLOE.
Washington, N. C., 1848.

The High Sheriff of the County of Carteret, has placed the following at the proprietors disposal—

This may certify, that I have been for many years afflicted with Rheumatism, and recently had an attack in the neck, and by the application of 'Dudley's Anti-Rheumatic Oil,' only three times, was in a few hours perfectly relieved.
GEORGE DILL.
Beaufort, N. C. Sept, 1848.

The following letter is from a respectable Druggist, I. Disosway, of Newbern, North Carolina.

Dr. S Dudley,

Dear Sir,—I have sold out almost all of the Anti-Rheumatic Oil sent me, and as I do not wish to get out of it, I should be glad if you would send me another supply. I can speak in the most decided term, in reference to the merits of the Oil. I have never known it to fail. It has been used by one of my clerks with the best results, by Mr Guion, late a member of the Legislature, and others and always with decided effect. I know of a person who has been unable to move a foot without assistance, who was cured in less than three days, and with using one bottle only. I can recommend it with confidence, and shall loose no opportunity of so doing. Yours, &c. I. DISOSWAY.
Newbern, N. C Aug 23rd 1849.
$1 per Bottle.

FOR SALE AT
The Bookstore of Wm. H Mayhew, General agent for the Eastern portion of North Carolina, and by the following agents, I. Disosway, Newbern James W. Carman, Newbern, Roscoe Barrus, Pollocksville Ben. Askew, Trenton Robert Aman, Onslow R. King, Kinston J. Rouse, Snow Hill, Harper and McGowan, Hookerton.
☞And for sale at this office

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all
NERVOUS DISEASES,
And of those Complaints which are caused by an impaired, weakened or unhealthy condition of the
SERVOUS SYSTEM.

This beautiful and convenient application of the mysterious powers of GALVANISM and MAGNETISM, has been pronounced by distinguished physicians, both in Europe and the United States, to be the *most valuable medicinal discovery of the Age.*

Dr. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC BELT
and
MAGNETIC FLUID,
is used with the most perfect and certain success in all cases of
GENERAL DEBILITY,

Strengthening the weakened body, giving tone to the various organs, and invigorating the entire system. Also in FITS, CRAMP, PARALYSIS and PALSY, DYSPEPSIA or INDIGESTION, RHEUMATISM, ACUTE and CHRONIC, GOUT, EPILEPSY, LUMBAGO, DEAFNESS, NERVOUS TREMORS, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, APOPLEXY, NEURALGIA, PAINS in the SIDE and CHEST, LIVER COMPLAINT, SPINAL COMPLAINT and CURVATURE of the SPINE, HIP COMPLAINT, DISEASES of the KIDNEYS, DEFICIENCY OF NERVOUS and PHYSICAL ENERGY, and all NERVOUS DISEASES, which complaints arise from one simple cause—namely,

A Derangement of the Nervous System.

☞ In NERVOUS COMPLAINTS Drugs and Medicines *increase the disease*, for they weaken the vital energies of the already prostrated system; while under the strengthening, life-giving vitalizing influence of Galvanism, as applied by this beautiful and wonderful discovery, the exhausted patient and weakened sufferer is restored to former health, strength, elasticity and vigor.

The great peculiarity and excellence of

Dr. Christie's Galvanic Curatives,

consists, in the fact that they arrest and cure disease by *a reward application*, in place of the usual mode of drugging and physicking the patient, till exhausted Nature sinks hopelessly under the infliction.

They strengthen the whole system, equalize the circulation of the blood, promote the secretions, and never fail the slightest injury under any circumstances. Since their introduction in the United States, only three years since, more than

60,000 Persons

including all ages, classes and conditions, among which were a large number of ladies, who are peculiarly subject to Nervous Complaints, have been

ENTIRELY AND PERMANENTLY CURED,

when all hope of relief had been given up, and every thing else been tried in vain!

To illustrate the use of the GALVANIC BELT, suppose the case of a person afflicted with that bane of civilization, DYSPEPSIA, or any other Chronic or Nervous Disorder. In ordinary cases, stimulants are taken, which, by their action on the nerves and muscles of the stomach, afford *temporary* relief, but which leave the patient in a lower state and with injured faculties; after the action thus excited has ceased. Now compare this with the effect resulting from the application of the GALVANIC BELT. Take a Dyspeptic sufferer, even in the worst symptoms of an attack, and simply tie the Belt around the body, using the Magnetic Fluid as directed. In a short period the insensible perspiration will act on the positive element of the Belt, thereby causing a Galvanic circulation which will pass on to the negative, and thence back again to the positive, thus keeping up a continuous Galvanic circulation throughout the system. Thus the most severe cases of DYSPEPSIA are PERMANENTLY CURED. A FEW DAYS IS OFTEN AMPLY SUFFICIENT TO ERADICATE THE DISEASE OF YEARS

Certificates and Testimonials
Of the most Undoubted Character,

From all parts of the Country could be given, sufficient to fill every column in this paper!

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE,

which conclusively proves that

"Truth is stranger than Fiction."

The following letter, narrating one of the most remarkable events in the annals of Medical Science, is from the

Rev. Dr. Landis, a Clergyman

of New Jersey, of distinguished attainments and exalted reputation:—

SIDNEY, New Jersey, July 12, 1848

DR. A. H. CHRISTIE—Dear Sir: You wish to know of me what has been the result in my own case, of the application of THE GALVANIC BELT AND NECKLACE. My reply is as follows:

For about *twenty years* I had been suffering from Dyspepsia. Every year the symptoms became worse, nor could I obtain permanent relief from any course of medical treatment whatever. My physicians were skillful and excellent men; but here their prescriptions failed. About *fourteen* years since, in consequence of frequent exposure to the weather, in the discharge of my pastoral duties, I became subject to a severe Chronic Rheumatism, to which for a later year, caused me the most terrible anguish. In the severest paroxysms the skill of my physicians sometimes afforded me great relief; but this relief was only temporary. Further: in the winter of '45 and '46, in consequence of preaching a great deal in my own and various other churches in this region, I was attacked by the Bronchitis, which soon became so severe as to require an immediate suspension of my pastoral labors. *My nervous system was now thoroughly prostrated*, and as my Bronchitis became worse, so also did my Dyspepsia and Rheumatic affection—thus evincing that these disorders were connected with each other through the medium of the Nervous System. My sufferings were indeed severe, and I had no prospect other than being entirely laid aside from the discharge of those duties, and the performance of those labors in which my soul has ever found the highest of her joys.

But reasoning from effect to cause I concluded that the *Nervous System* must be reached, before any hope could be indulged of my obtaining relief from these most distressing maladies. In the whole pharmacopeia there seemed to be no remedial agent which could reach and recuperate my Nervous System; every thing that I had tried for this purpose had completely failed. At last I was led by my friends to examine your pretensions, and (though with no very sanguine hopes of their efficiency) I determined to try the effect of the application of the GALVANIC BELT AND NECKLACE, with the MAGNETIC FLUID. This was in June 1846. TO MY GREAT ASTONISHMENT, IN TWO DAYS MY DYSPEPSIA HAD GONE; IN EIGHT DAYS I WAS ENABLED TO RESUME MY PASTORAL LABORS; NOR HAVE I SINCE OMITTED A SINGLE SERVICE ON ACCOUNT OF THE BRONCHITIS; AND MY RHEUMATIC AFFECTION ALSO CEASED TO TROUBLE ME. If time permitted, I could fill a sheet of paper with the details of particulars, but I can now only furnish this brief abstract. My Dyspepsia has *never returned*; the Rheumatism once in a while visits me, but not severely, and is easily attested, and is manifestly being driven from its hold upon my system, and my Bronchial affection is *entirely cured*. Such is the wonderful and happy results of the experiment.

I have recommended the BELT and FLUID to many who have been likewise suffering from Neuralgic affections. They have tried them, WITH HAPPY RESULTS, I BELIEVE IN EVERY CASE.

I am, dear sir, very respectfully yours,
ROBERT W. LANDIS

DR. CHRISTIE'S
GALVANIC NECKLACE

Is used for all complaints affecting the Throat or Head, such as Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Throat, Nervous and Sick Headache, Dizziness of the Head, Neuralgia in the Face, Buzzing or Roaring in the Ears, Deafness, which is generally Nervous, and that distressed complaint, called Tic Doloreux.

DR. CHRISTIE'S
GALVANIC BRACELETS

Are found of vast service in cases of Convulsions or Fits, Spasmodic Complaints, and general Nervous Affections of the Head and upper extremities Also in Palsy and Paralysis, and all diseases caused by a deficiency of power or Nervous Energy in the limbs or other organs of the body.

☞ Many hundred Certificates from all parts of the country of the most extraordinary character can be given, if required.

☞ No trouble or inconvenience attends the use of *DR. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC ARTICLES*, and they may be worn by the most feeble and delicate with perfect ease and safety. In many cases the sensation attending their use is *highly pleasant and agreeable*. They can be sent to any part of the country.

Prices:

The Galvanic Belt,	Three Dollars,
The Galvanic Necklace,	Two Dollars,
The Galvanic Bracelets,	One Dollar Each.
The Magnetic Fluid,	One Dollar.

☞ The articles are accompanied by full and plain directions. Pamphlets with full particulars may be had of the authorized Agent.

PARTICULAR CAUTION.

☞ *Beware of Counterfeits and Worthless Imitations.*

D. C. MOREHEAD, M. D.,
GENERAL AGENT FOR THE UNITED STATES
134 Broadway, New York.

For sale by A. C. EVANS & BRO.
Wilmington, March 13. 20